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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

**OF THE
FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE GRANGE**



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PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fortieth Annual Session, Held at Clearfield, Pa.

December 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912

TUESDAY FORENOON

THE STATE GRANGE met in its Fortieth Annual Session in the Opera House in the town of Clearfield, Pa., December 10, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock and was called to order by the Worthy Master, Wm. T. Creasy. The roll of officers being called, the absence of the Worthy Overseer, S. S. Blyholder, Worthy Assistant Steward, G. D. Appleby and Worthy Flora, Mrs. Anna B. Brunges was noted. The vacancies were filled by appointing as Overseer Bro. E. B. Dorsett; Assistant Steward, J. P. Gifford; and Flora, Mrs. Carolyn Dale.

The State Grange was then opened in full form.

The following Committees were appointed:

RECEPTION

Peter Gearhart, Chairman; Harrison Straw, Secretary; T. L. Wall, J. D. Bailey, T. L. Way, G. B. Wachob, S. B. Kuntz, S. C. Read, A. H. Read, B. T. Owens, Lloyd McDowell, Roy Read. H. E. Bodine, Secretary Chambers of Commerce.

CREDENTIALS

R. E. Green, Warren; Geo. A. Woodside, Warren; Mrs. N. E. Ailman, Juniata.

ASSISTANTS TO ASSISTANT STEWARD

Stephen Strickland, 58 Bradford; D. S. Allen, 774 Juniata; Francis Williams, 1141 Delaware; W. F. Throop, 844 Crawford; Frank T. Way, 19 Chester. Hon. Louis Piollett was called to the chair and the Grange declared in open

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

session for the reception of the Annual Report of the Worthy Master, W. T. Creasy. The address follows:

Worthy Master's Address

To the Officers and Members of Pennsylvania State Grange:

Pursuant to the mandates of the constitution of this Order, the Pennsylvania State Grange has met today in annual session. For forty years has this custom been annually observed and it is now looked upon as one of the fixtures in the economic and social life of the Keystone state. Since the establishment of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in our state, nearly all of the first workers who were identified with the Order have been gathered home to their fathers. Upon the solid rock they laid the foundations and so well did they build the walls that we who have succeeded to their heritage have a solid structure upon which to further build.

This large and enthusiastic meeting today emphasizes the great interest and the effective work that this noble Order has done, and is doing, and will do for the farming class of our state. Not only is it a benefit to agriculture, but as it makes a better manhood and womanhood, it is a blessing to the whole state and nation.

Our Grange is intensively progressive, and when the shadows of corruption were the darkest and there seemed no hope of redemption for our state, our noble Order was the beacon light, pointing to a brighter future, and is now in each of many of the great reforms advocated.

Our declaration of purposes truthfully says "In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people—to rob them of their just profits. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits."

GROWTH OF THE ORDER

Pennsylvania, this year, has organized more new Granges than in any one year for the past twenty years and is the second great Grange state in the Union.

The National Secretary credits Pennsylvania, from October 1st, 1911 to September 30th, 1912, with organizing 48 new Granges, which puts Pennsylvania second among its sister states in the work of organizing Granges. Not only is there a great revival in Grange work on our state, but other states are also seeing the usefulness of this organization.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES

The strength of our organization depends upon the Subordinate Granges. The work of the true patron is to develop the Order in his own neighborhood and to see that it is made a representative community institution, standing strongly and forcefully in everything that goes to advance agriculture and the general welfare. In short, the Subordinate Grange is the primary school of our organization. The member, as a patron, is here taught the fundamental principles of our Order and lessons of correct thought and future usefulness. The successful Grange always has its officers on time and well trained in the work, and well planned programs. The Subordinate Grange can be planted and will succeed in every community where the principles of the Order are fairly presented to the farmers, their wives and families. The educational advantages of the Grange, not considering its other good features, are worth more than its cost to any neighborhood or community.

Practical agriculture, co-operation in buying and selling, home economics, and economics in government as it affects agriculture, finance and literature are among some of the subjects discussed at our meetings. Partisanship and sectarianism are avoided. The duties of citizenship and the rights of individuals are so treated in the Grange, that each patron readily discerns his true rights in society and the social circle, and thereby "develops a better manhood and womanhood among ourselves."

POMONA GRANGE

The Pomona Grange is a county Grange composed of the members belonging to the various Subordinate Granges in the county. It is one degree higher than the Subordinate Grange. The Pomona Grange keeps a complete record of the Subordinate Granges in the county, and it should organize a school of instruction for the officers and members of Subordinate Granges where the degree work could be correctly taught by holding a series of special county meetings in different localities. Especial attention should be given to the weaker Granges. And I hope during the coming year that our Pomona Granges throughout the state will make a special effort to increase the membership of the various Subordinate Granges, by holding both open and closed meetings. The State Grange will give assistance wherever possible, and where a series of meetings in a county is arranged for. A practice of late has grown up where the State Grange is expected or requested to send a speaker to a meeting of a Subordinate Grange, and the next meeting is in some other section of the state. This is very expensive and does not accomplish the results that would be accomplished if a series of meetings were held in the county, say two or three a day, until all the Granges in that county have been addressed in both open and private meetings.

DEPUTY WORK

In the organization of the great number of Granges during the past year, the work has been done by our county Deputies and their work in extending the growth and influence of the Order is worthy of the highest commendation.

It is the duty of the Deputy not only to see that new organizations are perfected, but that those already in existence are matured and developed.

Last year I called especial attention to the appointment of Deputies, and that while it is a prerogative of the State Master, yet it has been, for many years the custom to appoint as Deputy the Patron, or Patrons recommended by the different Pomona Granges. A great deal depends on the work of the Deputies. In fact Grange life in a community is measured more or less by their efforts. Hence it is of the greatest importance that no one be recommended or appointed unless they have time to visit the Granges and give the necessary instruction and encouragement to the members. And in counties where more than one Deputy is appointed, the territory should be divided by the Pomona Grange, so that every Deputy will have his work to perform, as outlined by the Pomona Grange and State Master.

FIELD WORK

Our various Subordinate and Pomona Granges held picnics during the season, which were addressed principally by members of our Order within our state. These meetings were well attended. The great Williams Grove picnic gave one day over to the Grange, and we were honored with several addresses delivered by the newly elected President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. He spoke to the largest farm audience that was gathered in this country, numbering over 40,000 people. It was a great compliment to the Grange of Pennsylvania to be honored by such a distinguished person.

The work of the Pennsylvania State Grange has attracted the respect and attention of individuals and organizations everywhere and it speaks volumes for the earnest and progressive membership of our state.

GRANGE HALLS

We feel proud of our many Grange halls dotted over the state, and I am glad to say that the tendency is to increase the number. Every community should have a comfortable Grange hall so built that there will be a place for the farmer's family for a few hours of recreation and enjoyment. A well equipped farm library, with the magazines, can be had in a co-operative way that are out of reach to the individual. Many addresses and lectures, debating societies and such amusements as go to remove the isolation of country life can all be had in such a Grange hall.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

We feel proud of our Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg for the good

work it is doing through its various departments. They have furnished our Institutes with an able corps of instructors and the Subordinates and Pomona Granges have co-operated in making these meetings profitable and successful. The work of the different divisions of the department is worthy of commendation. It is one of the really great departments of our state, because upon their watchfulness will a more successful agriculture depend. The keeping out of foreign insects and diseases, bogus feed stuffs and counterfeit food products and a thousand other things, makes this department one of the most useful. This department has more to do with the police powers of the state than has any other department. There are two propositions for the agricultural interests of the State to decide upon: The one is, should our Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg carry on experiments in different sections of the state in addition to our State Experiment Station? And the other one is should both our Department of Agriculture and the State College send out agricultural experts to instruct the farmers in better methods and farm management.

Public administration should be effective and it should be economical. It should not stray into the desert of a foolish parsimony on the one hand, neither should it plunge into a tropical extravagance on the other. Duplication of agencies and offices is a constant menace to economical administration. Charitable and educational institutions are multiplied and their functions duplicated, sometimes by creating new places and sometimes by neglect to examine carefully into all their workings and to adjust those parts in which they overlap.

Some of these drains upon the State Treasury are without grounds of justifications by their works, others perform useful functions but need adjustment. Why should the state, for instance, support two schools of Forestry, duplicating instruction and maintaining two plants where one would suffice? Granted that the two schools perform lightly different services, one could easily do both with more economy and efficiency.

It is highly important that scientific information should be formulated concerning agricultural methods and should be communicated to every farming community in the state. The nation and the state support one experiment station on which large sums of public money are expended. Now comes a demand for similar stations to be located in various parts of the state. Climatic and agronomic conditions do not vary sufficiently in the State of Pennsylvania, large as it is, to warrant such duplication and consequent expenditure. It would scatter and weaken the work done at the one station. Experimentation to be successful must cover many years of time. The work which has been in progress at the State College Station for thirty years should be better supported and enlarged in its scope; it should not be duplicated and weakened. It should have charge of all experimental work undertaken in any part of the state.

A movement has recently been inaugurated in six counties of the state, by the joint action of the Federal Government and Pennsylvania State College, where an agricultural expert resides permanently in each county and all work done under a general director for the state. This is the most comprehensive plan yet made. Later developments will prove whether it is a success or not. But surely the work started by the National Government and our State College should not be duplicated. In order to keep peace in the family it may be well to have these appointments made jointly between the State College, the National and State Departments of Agriculture.

STATE COLLEGE

The growth of the College of the State is a matter of pride to every citizen. The enrollment of students has doubled in four years, and its experimental work has grown proportionately. But increased attendance where no tuition is charged means increased financial burdens. This inevitable result has come to the State College, which finds its income inadequate to support its growing work and keep out of debt. One result is that the school has lost some of its best men during the year; men like Hunt, Agee, Cochel and others who have been persuaded to go to schools and stations in other states where the income is more liberal and more certain. The coming Legislature should give to this institution a sum sufficient to erect half a dozen buildings and to retain the rest of its staff. It should also provide some permanent means of income for the future. That this college after fifty years of usefulness should be so hampered is a disgrace to a wealthy

state. Pennsylvania ranks second in population of the states of the union; she is second in the valuation of assessed property for taxation, and she is fifteenth in the support of her higher institutions of learning.

At our State College should be erected a building to be used as a model for buildings in our country communities for organization, educational and general community gatherings.

While agriculture should have the lead at our State College, it is of great importance that the other departments are fostered. The boy studying agriculture will be better equipped to perform his work by rubbing up against the boys studying mining, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, as well as those preparing for other duties in life.

EDUCATION

Education has the support and is encouraged in every way by our Order. Our public schools, of which we are all proud, should receive Grange thought and attention. The education of our children is important to the future welfare of the country, and it begins at home, and may not go further than the township high school. The Grange has succeeded in having agricultural education taught in our schools. The township high school has already proved its worth and if properly developed, it will be the school where the most of our boys and girls will receive their higher education and industrial training. The Grange itself is a school and its principal teacher is the Lecturer, who should receive our support in order to develop the latent talent and the possibilities of the members, both old and young.

I do not know whether our new School Code has anything on the cigarette habit. But it seems that this dangerous vice is harbored by our higher institutions of education. No one using cigarettes should be allowed to teach and directors that use them should be impeached. The Grange should take a decided stand against this growing evil until it can be said that no gentleman will be caught smoking a cigarette.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is no longer in an experimental stage. The Grange for nearly fifty years has been practicing co-operation to a greater or less extent. Millions of dollars worth of business has been done through Grange co-operative movements, some of which have reached a condition of maturity that needs no improvement. The most notable are the many mutual fire insurance companies throughout the states. The State Grange has many contracts which have proved profitable and satisfactory.

The founders of our Order in the declaration of purposes, among the other splendid objects as laid down, we find these definite statements: "To foster mutual understanding and co-operation, and for our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relation possible." These statements on co-operation by the founders of our Order nearly fifty years ago are even more true to conditions today than when first uttered. The failures that have been made have been magnified to the discredit of the great good accomplished. But the time has come when, in order to meet the great combinations of today with which the farmers must deal, more unified and comprehensive systems of co-operation are necessary. The community co-operation is being circumscribed more and more by giant combinations who fix the price of the farmers' products, as well as of the articles the farmer buys. And looking at the best side of the proposition, the farmer's prices are fixed by the law of supply and demand. And the prices he pays for what he buys are fixed by monopolies and trusts, so that he pays three dollars for every two dollars worth of goods he buys, and not only that, but he is compelled to buy inferior made goods, and we make the assertion that, in many instances, there is a studied effort by the manufacturer to make his goods of a poor quality in order to keep the farmer buying.

As the members are aware, we have started a co-operative system in this state, which will be more fully explained by the manager, Brother Dorsett, and will be up for discussion during this present session of the State Grange.

Your Executive Committee will inform you that it is harder each year to make contracts for farm machinery, though I believe that this monopoly ques-

tion is a house of cards, and if we show the proper spirit in our co-operative movement, the whole machinery trust will crumble to pieces.

It may be necessary to have some additional state legislation on this matter of co-operation. The question of warehouse receipts does not seem to be clearly defined in the law, nor do we have any law regulating co-operative movements. It is a well-established fact that in a co-operative movement every stockholder shall be allowed but one vote, and that the profits should be divided at stated periods, so that the selling prices will be the same to the members as it is to other people.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

A great deal has been said about furnishing the farmer with more and better credit at a lower rate of interest. This charging the farmer a lower rate of interest is a confession that farming is not as profitable as other businesses. If this be true some efforts should be put forth to locate the trouble and remedy the injustice. The National Grange has approved the plan of sending two delegates from each state abroad to study the co-operative credit systems of Europe. This, I believe, is a good plan, providing we have some practical farmers who will be real representatives of the farm interests.

The Pennsylvania State Grange has adopted a co-operative credit system which will fit in our present banking system and available at any time that the membership of a Grange wants credit. It is practicable and workable. It is as follows: For example, in a Grange of 50 members each would pledge his individual credit for a sufficient amount which, taken collectively, would make a credit basis large enough to do the business of that Grange on a cash basis. This collective credit would be used at the bank as collateral where notes are given for purchases made. This credit is to be managed by an executive committee which will pass upon all such purchases at meetings of the Grange. Should a loss occur it would be divided pro rata among those whose credit has been pledged and in no case would a member be liable for an amount larger than his pledge. It will be seen under this plan those who have pledged their credit pay no interest. It must be borne in mind that in any co-operative plan some arrangements must be made to help the person who cannot pay spot cash. One of the objects of the Order as laid down by the founders is: "to discountenance the credit system." And it will pay the farmers to heed this injunction. Some one will say that the farmer who can pay cash will not lend his credit to his brother farmer. This may be as individuals, just the same as one person would be opposed to backing up a manufacturing concern in his home town. Yet collectively we find a great many factories are built by this very co-operative plan, where the rich man puts his money or credit in with his poorer neighbor, and builds the factory.

AGRICULTURE

Our agriculture has made great progress during recent years. The farmers are gradually getting the same comforts as their city cousins. And farming is getting to be a business in which the highest order of intelligence and skill can be used to good effect. The telephone, the free delivery of mail, better remuneration for his toil, has elevated the farmer to a plan not excelled by any other vocation or calling. He no longer begs of his public servants, but demands. Of course, no one class in this world possesses all the good things and so we are left to work for better things along healthful lines, which in turn gives us contentment and happiness.

The opportunities for agriculture in our state, I believe, are not excelled by any state in the union. Our productions are varied and, with favorable climatic conditions, our orchards and vineyards, our grain and hay fields, our truck and potato lands are as good as the best.

But no system of agriculture can be made successful without manure, so it is necessary that we, as farmers, give more attention to the different branches of animal industry. And one of the great needs in our state is the improvement of our live stock.

If our pasture lands are not as good as they should be, we should improve them. We should not be too ready to get away from pasturing or permitting our stock to have a run. Of the causes that lead to tuberculosis in our cattle none is worse than the constant housing of the cattle in poorly ventilated stables. Outdoor ventilation beats confinement every time.

Of late we have had a great deal of pity and sympathy heaped upon us. In fact, some people have just discovered the farmer and his occupation. But the fact remains that the "old foggy" farmer is still the backbone of the nation. Much criticism is heaped on those who are practicing mixed farming, as our fathers did, but a close analysis will show that eight out of ten practicing this old method and keeping abreast of the times are successful, while, on the other hand, where special lines of agriculture are followed, we find more than half failures.

There is one great difference between agriculture and many other industries, in the fact that the farms, on an average, are paid over once in every twenty-five years, or less, while the corporation never dies. Then again, more than one-half of the farmers do not have the necessary capital to carry on their business as it should be done. Raising two blades of grass where but one grew before requires the highest agricultural skill and costs money besides. Now, if the other fellow gets the extra blade, or it costs more money than it will bring, these blades of grass will soon wither. But we are producing well as a nation and many products are going to waste for want of a market, and while these products could be used in our cities, we have such a costly method of distribution that the grower is in poor circumstances because he seemingly produces too much, and the consumer is complaining about the high cost of living. The remedy lies in the producer and consumer getting in closer touch.

LEGISLATION

At the bottom of the whole discussion of the subject of agriculture lies this great misrepresentation that the prosperity lies in improved methods. The facts of the case are that adverse legislation has made the farmer the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for his fellow man. The continued independence and prosperity of the farmer depends not so much upon scientific and improved methods, but upon the destruction of adverse legislation and the accomplishment of constructive legislation that will enable him to hold and enjoy the increment of his labor and thrift. The building up of the industry at the expense of another is a very poor governmental policy and will sooner or later react.

Special privilege, watered stocks, taxation, direct and indirect, all need thought and action in any constructive program of legislation to better conditions. On the currency question the Grange is decidedly opposed for the government to surrender its rights to others to issue the money of the country.

In our national policy, among other things,

We demand the perfecting of the Parcel Post Law by the enactment of the postal express legislation as outlined in the Lewis, Goeke and Gardner bills.

We demand that American made goods be sold as cheap at home as abroad, and therefore that the tariff on all other articles controlled by monopolies be removed.

We are opposed to the Aldrich Central Bank scheme, or any other plan that looks toward the taking of the control of our monetary system from the Federal Government.

We are opposed to a ship subsidy.

We favor the conservation of our timber and mineral lands and water powers.

The Grange secured the passage of the denatured alcohol law, in the belief that the waste and unsalable products of the farmer would be used for the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes. We, therefore, insist that such steps be taken as will make the general manufacture of denatured alcohol possible.

We favor the physical valuation of railroads.

We favor a graduated income tax.

We oppose the chartering of corporations by the Federal Government.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE

Our State Legislature will convene in January next and it will be necessary to keep in touch so that some real reforms may be inaugurated, and at the same time look out for some of the legislation labelled reform. A multitude of sins are committed under this term.

The first real reform to be inaugurated at Harrisburg is a change of the rules of the House and Senate, doing away with the one-man power, and lessen the work of the bosses.

This is a basic reform movement and lies at the foundation of every reform in Harrisburg.

Under the present system of organizing the house and senate the speaker of the house and the president of the senate appoint all regular committees and in order to do this they adjourn the Legislature for two weeks or more of its most valuable time to fix up the slate.

The fact of the matter is that neither the speaker of the house nor the president of the senate do this, but it is done behind the curtain by the political boss, thus giving him the power to dictate and control legislation by selecting a majority of the committee and a chairman who will do his bidding.

The business of the minority party in legislative assemblies is the role of watch-dog, but under our system at Harrisburg, the minority party is even denied the right of selecting its members on these committees. The same principle is even more necessary in choosing the members of committees from the majority party if they are to be free to act for the welfare of the people.

Some think that a change of leaders would give us reform legislation, but it does not take long for delegated power to change a leader into a boss, and, besides, we are a free and intelligent people and do not relish the idea of having our reforms fed to us by one person as a mother feeds her helpless baby with a spoon. The whip that is used to control the member who shows some independence is the threat that the appropriation or other legislation in which he and his people are particularly interested would be held up, and as the bulk of the work of the legislative body is done in committees, the control of the committee furnishes the power to make good the threat.

It may be well to add that in the reconstruction of the rules of the legislature, it is most important that with regard to the committee on rules especially, the speaker of the house and the president of the senate should not only not be allowed to appoint the committees, but as well should not be allowed place thereon.

This change in appointing the committees of the Legislature of Pennsylvania would stop a great deal of the log-rolling on appropriations and other legislation about which we hear so much just complaint.

For many years the State Grange has been battling for equalization of taxation, better roads and the honest expenditure of the people's money by appropriation and many other reform movements. But our power has been limited by the way in which these committees were controlled through appointment. And no matter how the sentiment of the state has or may change we shall still be constantly confronted by the inability to get measures demanded by the people acted upon as long as this one man system is continued.

The next real reform is the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Our state platform is as follows:

1. Under the present system of organizing the House and the Senate, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate appoint the several Committees on Legislation, thus making it possible for them to control legislation and prevent the enactment of any laws that are distasteful to the "Interests." We demand that the rules governing the organization of the House and the Senate be so amended that each body shall have the power to appoint its several committees and they in turn to choose their Chairman.

2. Equalization of Taxation.

- a. By relieving real estate of taxation or by increasing state appropriations for local purposes, viz: schools and roads.

- b. A law to pay school districts the minimum salary of teachers for the minimum school term.

- c. We insist that the provisions of the township road law shall be fully complied with, thus relieving the state from the odium of having promised by law to give the township fifty cents on the dollar raised by taxation up to \$20.00 per mile, and then failing to make the necessary appropriation.

Not only this, but we favor raising the appropriation to dollar for dollar and raising the limit to \$25.00 per mile for permanent road improvement.

3. The enforcement of the constitutional provision for taxing all classes of subjects uniformly.

4. We favor an honest Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

We favor an increase in the appropriation to State College that it may be conducted in a manner becoming the great State of Pennsylvania.

5. We are opposed to amending the State Constitution authorizing the Proposed Bond Issue.

We favor the amendment of the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

OLEOMARGARINE

In relation to oleomargarine we insist that no law shall be passed permitting the manufacture of oleomargarine of any shade of yellow. If oleo is kept free from coloration it will give the consumer a better grade of goods at a lower price and at the same time give butter its own market. We believe every tub should stand on its own bottom. The beef trust wants the oleo colored in imitation of yellow butter to increase profits and to hide inferiority.

LOCAL OPTION

Since all parties are agreed on the initiative and referendum, a local option bill should be passed; whether it will, or not, can be answered in the future. But we believe some radical changes in our liquor laws are necessary before local option, if passed, would be of much use to cure many of the evils of the liquor traffic.

First. We need an anti-treating law.

Second. No saloon licenses should be granted. If liquor is to be sold at all, it is far better to have it in the hands of hotel keepers. The courts should have power to define and prescribe the requirements of a hotel.

Third. Clubs dispensing liquors should be subject to the same laws as hotels and a better law would be to abolish them altogether.

Fourth. Peddling of liquors should be prohibited.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

The National Grange meeting held at Spokane, Washington, was interesting and showed more progressiveness than at the several previous sessions we attended. An information bureau in the office of the National Secretary will be opened to note the products that various states will have to sell or wish to buy. This bureau will be open to states having similar bureaus, the object being to connect the producer in one state with the buyer in another state. It is a forward step in the right direction.

THE ROAD QUESTION

There is no more vital question confronting the farmer than of road legislation. The Grange was the first organization that demanded good roads and had plans outlined that were reasonable, practical and economical. We have always adhered to our first proposition stated years ago: "that since all used the roads all should contribute to their building and maintenance." Our scheme of taxation places the entire burden of road building upon the real estate owners in the various townships of the State and it is our contention that the State should assist the townships from State revenues, so that our roads to the creamery, market, town and railroad station can be permanently improved. The law has been passed at two different sessions of the legislature, and always we found that but little money was given to carry out the law.

I am not sure that the small amount appropriated was divided as originally intended. And if I am correctly informed the Highway Commissioner in his plan of distribution helped the rich townships at the expense of the poorer ones. And by his method it is possible for a township with 15 miles of roads and 2 mills of road tax to receive twice as much money as a poorer township with 30 miles of roads and 10 mills of cash road tax.

The proposition upon which these appropriations were to be distributed is that one mile of township road should be the same in the eyes of the State as any other mile, regardless of its location or wealth. That is to say that the

amount of money appropriated should be divided by the whole number of miles of township roads in the State and the amount so obtained should be multiplied by the number of miles of road in each township. The two other factors to be used in the distribution that might change the result in a township is that no township should receive more than 50 per cent. of its cash road taxes. The limit of \$20.00 per mile is a measure of the appropriation and really needs no figuring. Neither of these two factors need to be used in distributing such a small appropriation. We are now demanding that the appropriating be increased to \$25.00 per mile and that the State shall put up dollar for dollar.

State aid for township roads under our present system of taxation is the only way open to have all to contribute to our public roads. We are opposed to bonding the state for fifty millions of dollars for many reasons. It is not a good business policy to bond posterity for what we use ourselves. Nor will that amount begin to build the State Highways, and by the time we are done borrowing we would have an interest account equal to the money we spent.

Ohio has, at its recent election, defeated a fifty million dollar bond issue, New York State has already spent fifty millions and wants fifty millions more. It has been said by a prominent road man of New York state that the eight millions given to aid township roads made more good roads than were made by the spending of the fifty millions. I assert that the township aid in Pennsylvania will do more in 10 years for good roads in our state than it is possible for the state to do at enormous expense. The very fact that over 1500 Boards of Township Supervisors will be using state aid for permanent road improvement is a guarantee that more roads will be improved than is possible for the state to improve in the same time.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to thank the press of the state for its many friendly notices and the Officers of our Order who have performed their duty so well and made this year a success, and to the members of our Order throughout the state who have made my work as Master so pleasant. I urge you, as the representatives of the State Grange, to give your most serious consideration to the important duties before us, so as to promote the highest interests of our Order and enlist every farmer in our noble cause. In behalf of our Order I will say that we are not unmindful of the valuable services rendered by the careful business man, be he merchant, doctor, banker, railroad superintendent, or what not, if he is honest and disposed not to extort. We extend the right hand of fellowship to the working man, no difference what kind of honorable labor engages his time.

Very respectfully submitted,

WM. T. CREASY,
Master Pennsylvania State Grange.

Recess until 1:30 p. m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

The following order of business was adopted.
Program for the State Grange Meeting.

TUESDAY

- 10:30 A. M. Opening of the Grange.
Appointment of local Committees.
- 11:00 A. M. Annual address of Worthy Master Creasy.
- 1:30 P. M. Appointment of Special Committees.
Roll call of counties for presentation of resolutions for reference to committees.
- Reports of Officers.
- 7:00 P. M. Public Meeting.

WEDNESDAY

- 9:00 A. M. Reports of Officers continued.
Reports of Standing Committees.
- 1:30 P. M. Routine Business.
- 2:30 P. M. Suggesting names as candidates for State Grange Offices.
- 3:00 P. M. Adopting By-Laws of Keystone Co-operative Association.
- 7:30 P. M. Conferring Sixth Degree.

THURSDAY

- 9:00 A. M. Reports of Special Committees.
- 11:00 A. M. Memorial Services.
- 1:30 A. M. Biennial Election of Officers.
- 7:30 A. M. Reports of Tellers.
Reports of Committees.

FRIDAY

- 9:00 A. M. Miscellaneous Business.
Installation of Officers.
- Special Committees were appointed as follows:

EDUCATION

J. C. Turner, Beaver; W. W. Meredith, 628 Elk; A. L. Cooper, 1441 Butler;
Mrs. Morris Lloyd, 1349 Franklin Mrs. Lena Faust, 31 Columbia.

GOOD OF THE ORDER

R. S. Rankin, 1465 Washington; Aaron R. Artz, 1242 Schuylkill; E. G. Rodgers, 976 Sullivan; Mrs. A. B. Hoffman, 879 Somerset; Mrs. Julia M. Perry, 868 Susquehanna.

CO-OPERATION

H. S. Shainline, 2 Montgomery; C. M. Pallman, 1295 Lackawanna; Wm. H. Sweitzer, 1398 York; Mrs. R. S. Hartley, 407 Warren; Mrs. Cora Carson, 106 Erie.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Mrs. Wm. Searfoss, 567 Luzerne; Mrs. Minnie Walker, 897 Allegheny; Mrs. Philo V. Paul, 1489 Washington; Mrs. Jos P. Rodgers, 1141 Delaware; Mrs. Hamilton, 1518.

AGRICULTURE

Henry G. Paschall, 1263 Chester; Van D Yetter, 1433 Monroe; O. L. Morris, 1145 Clearfield; Mrs. G. A. Post, 1198 Lackawanna; Mrs. Joe L. Klumph, 880 Crawford.

LEGISLATION

Jno. A. McSparran, 66 Lancaster; W. L. Metzenbacher, Pomona, 26 Crawford; W. H. Grabe, 1373 Butler; W. M. Bumigher, 829 Northumberland; Leonard Rhone, 96 Centre; Allan D. Miller, 868 Susquehanna; Eli McNett, 454 Lycoming; T. N. Moore, Bradford; W. H. H. Davis, Chester.

RESOLUTIONS

Harold K. Bell, 1330 Greene; F. K. Shultz, 1378 Montgomery; T. W. Hughes, 1116 Cambria; Mrs. Martha Way, 209 Centre; Mrs. Chas. Robinson, 1179 Chester.

TRANSPORTATION

G. D. Heath, 55 Erie; Robert E. Westlake, 165 Wyoming; Walter Ehr Gott, 1459 Crawford; Mrs. J. C. McCullosh, 1509 Cumberland; Mrs. Harry Johnson, 1279 Delaware.

MEMORIAL

Rev. H. G. Teagarden, 503 Jefferson; J. A. Herr, 274 Clinton; M. N. Clark, 848 Westmoreland; Ladies officers.

WOMAN'S WORK

Mrs. M. A. Morris, 503 Jefferson; Mrs. Ivan G. Williams, 965 Wayne; Mrs. L. M. Langhmer, 1411 Westmoreland; Mrs. Wilmer Hofer, 881 Pike; Mrs. Samuel K. Foster, 645 Philadelphia.

HEALTH AND FARM SANITATION

Dr. Frank Beck, 889 Blair; W. T. Cross, 759 Perry; Harvey Adams, 1373 Butler; Mrs. A. F. Metzgar, 993 Northumberland; Mrs. F. L. Herman, 209 Wyoming.

HORTICULTURE

M. C. Bronson, 819 Luzerne; W. W. Boneaur, 1071 Wayne; Chas. E. Martin, 1466 Washington; Mrs. Geo. Peters, 378 Clinton; Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, 1293 Susquehanna.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

A. C. Creasy, 56 Columbia; N. H. Wilmarth, 924 Susquehanna; Harvey A. Gardner, 1088 Tioga; Mrs. A. C. Wick, 1519 Butler; Mrs. J. B. Kinklebleck, 434 Union.

POMONA GRANGES

M. E. Branthaver, 1282 Franklin; Chas. H. Church, 1430 Greene; W. S. Miller, 119 Huntingdon; Mrs. J. E. Mohnney, 1290 Jefferson; Mrs. Chester P. Alger, 1295 Lackawanna.

DAIRY INTERESTS

Martin F. Blocker, 1788 Bradford; Chas. T. Jerold, 918 Tioga; O. R. Artley, 250 Lycoming; Mrs. Geo. Gill, 1212 McKean; Mrs. J. F. Spear, 1346 Mercer.

JUVENILE GRANGES

Mrs. Albert Denning, 912 Tioga; Mrs. Lila Walker Caley, 606 Montgomery; Mrs. A. H. Litshard, 1150 Montour; A. S. Hoffman, 218 Northumberland; Arthur Kimball, 1246 Potter.

DORMANT GRANGES

A. D. Thorn, 244 Butler; P. S. Ion, 563 Clarion; O. J. Hess, 46 Columbia; Mrs. O. L. Norris, 1145 Clearfield; Mrs. H. L. McCloskey, 274 Clinton.

GRIEVANCES

Dr. H. L. Bitner, 96 Centre; L. H. O'Neal, 1423 Bedford; C. C. Fleck, 484 Blair; Mrs. D. L. Sweet, 83 Bradford; Mrs. Ed. Buckman, 507 Bucks.

PUBLICITY

E. B. Dorsett, A. Nevin Detrich.

The roll of counties was then called for the introduction of resolutions for reference to committees.

The Worthy State Lecturer, E. B. Dorsett, presented his annual report. Report received and ordered to be printed in the Journal.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

In submitting my annual report as Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, I am pleased to record that it has been the most fruitful one during my six years of service. More meetings have been addressed, more work completed, and more time spent in the service of the Grange, during the year, than for any like period since I have been Lecturer of this State Grange.

In performing the duties appertaining to my office, I traversed forty-six Counties of the State, visited the New York State Grange in February and the Kentucky State Grange in October, installed the officers of seven Subordinate and ten Pomona Granges, dedicated one Pomona and four Subordinate Grange halls, addressed eight conferences of Deputies and Lecturers, attended fifteen Pomona, two hundred ten Subordinate, and two hundred twenty-five public meetings, making a grand total of four hundred seventy-one meetings addressed during the year. This was made possible by the fact that I often addressed two, and sometimes three meetings a day. I assisted in re-organizing one Pomona and two Subordinate Granges; and in organizing sixteen new ones.

LECTURE WORK

The Lecture work during the year has been of a high order and the work done by the Lecturers has been an important factor in the splendid growth we have witnessed. Their work is being recognized as an important factor in promoting Grange zeal, growth and interest. The State Master may advise and the Deputy may organize and instruct, but it remains for the Lecturer to keep the Grange intact by carefully prepared program, one which inspires, and encourages the members to continue in their efforts to build up and extend our Order. The Lecturers' Conference in many Counties has become an acknowledged assistance to the Lecturers in their work. Many new conferences were organized during the year and increased interest taken in the work. I hope this feature of Lecture work will be continued, and that every Lecturer will feel that it is his or her privilege to become a member of it.

At the beginning of the year I issued a handbook for the use of the Lecturer, a copy of which was sent to each Subordinate and Pomona Lecturer. The work met with general approval, comments being made and extracts published by other Grange papers, so that requests for the handbook came in from other States and in a short time the supply was exhausted. I am convinced that the effort was worth all the time and labor expended and that something of this character should be put out each year.

CO-OPERATION DEFINED

Real co-operation is founded on something deeper than a desire to protect personal interests. If it is not, it will not co-operate very long. We read in the Book of Books, "That no man liveth unto himself alone." This expresses a fact and principle. Farmers build schoolhouses and tax themselves to support them. They enact laws which compel them to give of their time and money for better roads. This is a true application of the principle that we are dependent upon each other; and explains in its broadest sense the meaning of Co-operation.

Co-operation is laid on a foundation that is strong and everlasting. It does not say that I can combine with some other men and get more money for my produce, or buy the necessities of the farm and home in a cheaper market; but it does say that we are stronger by combining and that by so doing we can better defend and protect our rights.

The benefits derived from real co-operation cannot be personal, for often we may be compelled to suffer loss in order that we may be loyal to our Exchange. An enemy may offer us a few cents more for our grain, but our path of duty is plain, and our better judgment tells us to sell to the Exchange and not let the enemy divide our forces. In doing this we are helping, not robbing each other. If we sell outside occasionally, it only makes it easier for the enemy to get our neighbor; but if we are always loyal, it is much easier for others to be loyal. "We are our brother's keeper."

But is not this true? If we are our brother's keeper, and if we do something that injures him, since he is our keeper, does it not harm us also? In fact, all the service, self-sacrifice and giving for right motives are as strong in their reaction as in their action. A farmer protects his own household when he protects his neighbors. He helps his own children when he helps his neighbors raise the standard of the school. It also has the opposite effect. When a man hinders any good thing he blocks his own pathway. The man who withholds his support from a co-operative movement and yet wants its benefits, is digging a grave for his own rights and profits. To be sure, his neighbors may go down first, but there will be some left him in the wreck and he will take his place there sooner or later. The chief motive of the Exchange is not personal gain, therefore, but an effort to do something that shall promote the general welfare of the people, and for the uplifting of Agriculture. The real motive of the Exchange, then, consists in bearing one another's burden. It consists in making the movement a field in which to practice Christian Brotherhood.

OBJECT OF THE EXCHANGE

The object of the Exchange is not to make money, but to save it. We purpose to buy direct from the factory and sell direct to the consumer. This will not always be possible, but our aim will be to come as near it as market conditions will permit.

In developing this system of farm buying and selling, the Subordinate Grange must be the unit in the great organization, which we are now perfecting with eight hundred of these units, having an aggregate membership of seventy thousand farmers united under one general head; one that shall direct the buying and the selling, the problem is half solved.

The Exchange will institute a system of "Crop Reporting" that will not only be accurate, but practical. Accurate because our own people will prepare it, and practical because we will get this information before the fellows who gamble in food products have had an opportunity to take advantage of the farmer's ignorance or his lack of business methods. These reports will be so conducted that we will not only know the acreage of the different crops, but will also know their condition and the average yield per acre. By this system we will know where there is a shortage or a surplus of farm crops, and thus be able to market intelligently.

Cold storage and warehouse facilities will be established in the large Cities in order that we may prevent a glut in the market and a waste of food products. This will also enable the farmer to hold his products until the surplus from other sources has been consumed, and then sell at a better price. Should he need ready money while his products are in storage, he can use his warehouse receipt as a means of establishing credit. The Exchange will in time be able to give its mem-

bers much needed financial aid, thus enabling the farmer to finance his own business. The members must learn to so sort, pack and grade their products that everything sold under the name of the Exchange will be a guarantee of weight, measure and quality.

FARM HELP

Much of the progress that ought to be made upon the farm is greatly retarded by the scarcity of farm help. The farmer is constantly being enjoined by those in other walks of life, by the Agricultural Colleges and the National Department of Agriculture, to produce more and better crops, yet none of them have ever told him how he was to get the needed help with which to do it. This problem, like all of those affecting farm life, must be solved by the Grange.

A few years ago our Order became deeply interested in the passage of the Township High School Bill. Since its enactment over three hundred High Schools have been established throughout the State. These are not all Township Schools, yet most of them are maintaining courses in Agriculture extending from one to four years.

I desire to make this suggestion; that the boys be organized into a company of Farm Cadets, and that they be divided into squads of from four to eight, according to the size of the farm and amount of help required, and sent out to the farms in the vicinity of the school to assist the farmers with their work. If this suggestion were put into practice, it would not only give the farmers much needed assistance, but would be of untold value to the boys.

One reason why so many College graduates fail in life is because they have never learned to work. Calloused hands furnish a much better recommendation for a young man than patches on the seat of his trousers, or, in other words, it is quite as essential that the hand and the eye be trained as it is to educate the brain.

The work which the Cadet does should be recorded and become a part of his course. The teacher should have charge of this work, and a little practice work would not in the least interfere with his usefulness. Should there be more of this work than the teacher could do, he could doubtless get some assistance through the Bureau of Farm Extension. This Bureau, assisted by State College, is sending out Farm Experts to assist the farmers in their work. These men could handle several squads of these Cadets, thereby rendering some real service to the State and the farmer.

This suggestion is not only feasible, but extremely practical, and can easily be put into operation. Nor would I forget the girls, for they could be organized into a company of "Home Workers" and go out and assist the tired and much over-worked farmer's wife.

Patrons, let us consider this question carefully and thoughtfully and urge our Order to be the first in solving the problem of Farm Help.

GRANGE TRADITIONS

The hearts of all true Odd Fellows beat in sympathetic unison whenever the story of the Good Samaritan is told, while every Mason cherishes the memory of King Solomon and the building of the Temple; and in like manner every Fraternal Organization reveres the legends and traditions which have made it great.

The Grange is no exception, yet it does not stop with worshipping the heroes, legends and traditions of the dead past, but looks forward to the Living Future. It holds that the Goddess of Agriculture is the greatest of them all, and that in establishing a permanent Agriculture, it is performing a mighty mission; one that shall enhance the value and increase the attractions of our homes; one that shall not only provide peace, comfort and happiness for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children in all of the ages which are to come.

Thus shall the teachings and traditions of the Grange come true. It will judge the future largely by its record in the past and, with a determination that insures success, turn its face resolutely towards the future, solving the problems which confront it in its daily progress, and instilling into the minds of its members the teachings of the Grange, which inspire Faith in God, bright Hopes for the future, Charity for all mankind and Fidelity forever.

IN CONCLUSION

Patrons, for six years I have endeavored to discharge the duties appertain-

ing to my office in a faithful and conscientious manner. In the discharge of my duties I have doubtless made many mistakes, but I ask that you forget them and remember me by whatever good I may have done. In all of my speeches and in all of my writings I have never missed an opportunity of saying a good word for our Order. Words fail me when I attempt to express my feelings of gratitude towards the patrons who have so kindly assisted me in my work, entertained me in their homes and assisted me in getting to and from my appointments. I can only say that all favors have been deeply appreciated and will long be remembered by me. I return the mantle entrusted to my keeping, together with my best wishes for my successor and for the growth and extension of our noble Order.

Fraternally submitted,

E. B. DORSETT, Lecturer.

Report received and ordered to be printed in the Journal.

The report of the Worthy Treasurer, Hon. S. E. Nivin was then received.

S. E. Nivin, Treasurer, in account with Pennsylvania State Grange.

		Dr.	
1911	December 5, Balance	\$20754.02	
	December 14, Interest	375.08	
1912	January 13, J. T. Ailman	1000.00	
	February 6, J. T. Ailman	1000.00	
	March 12, J. T. Ailman	1200.00	
	April 15, J. T. Ailman	1000.00	
	May 16, J. T. Ailman	1500.00	
	June 25, J. T. Ailman	1000.00	
	July 26, J. T. Ailman	2000.00	
	August 27, J. T. Ailman	1000.00	
	November 6, J. T. Ailman	2000.00	
	November 16, J. T. Ailman	2000.00	
	November 23, J. T. Ailman	1500.00	
	November 28, J. T. Ailman	3937.81	
		\$40266.91	

		Cr.	
1911	Dec. 15 H. Mc. Lyons	\$ 44.60	
	A. C. Barrett	6.00	
	C. P. Lyman	18.00	
	C. H. Dildine	209.33	
	Alex. Strittmater	7.82	
	Leonard Rhone	7.22	
	Wm. Armstrong	145.74	
	R. E. Green	38.00	
	Theo. Klein	34.55	
	W. T. Creasy	134.69	
	G. W. Oster	28.71	
	I. F. Chandler	146.85	
	M. D. Howden	32.07	
	Anna Post	16.13	
	A. B. Brunges	15.50	
	Frances Gourley	7.50	
	S. Wormbacher	4.10	
	H. G. Teagarden	38.02	
	F. N. Moore	10.00	
	D. B. McWilliams	29.95	
	J. G. McSparran	16.66	
	W. H. Grabe	43.57	
	J. A. McSparran	19.88	
	S. S. Blyholder	29.50	
	W. H. Grabe	51.44	
	G. D. Appelby	26.90	
	S. E. Nivin	279.60	

		J. A. Herr	29.44
		Alex. Strittmater	23.00
		Mileage	7193.44
22		Pennsylvania Grange News	300.00
		Juniata Tribune	63.75
		W. M. Benninger	4.90
25		E. J. Harding	2.25
		Erwin Evans	2.40
27		C. M. Freeman	15.00
28		O. D. Bechtel	7.50
30		Leonard Rhone	12.86
		L. M. Rockey	5.80
		C. J. Bushey	12.00
1912	Jan. 4	B. S. Haven	4.00
		J. M. Schroepe	6.41
		W. M. Benninger	6.25
		J. W. Clemson	5.60
5		Tribune Republican	36.50
		F. B. Keeney	8.00
		N. D. Snyder	20.00
6		J. S. Mosier	18.00
		May Kimball	10.00
		Curt Cochran	2.00
		F. W. Broomall	6.94
10		Juniata Tribune	32.50
11		Tribune Republican	3.00
		J. E. Spencer	3.00
		D. E. Murray	18.70
		H. J. Rice	17.25
		M. M. Clever	8.00
13		C. J. Bainbridge	11.00
15		C. M. Freeman	20.00
16		H. W. Wickersham	2.12
		D. M. Omwake	7.70
17		A. T. Lilley	20.00
		D. T. Lutz	6.00
18		M. M. Clever	2.00
		T. R. Place	8.00
		C. L. King	10.00
		W. T. Burns	6.00
		W. L. Metzenbacher	20.00
19		May Kimball	6.00
		J. S. Mosier	2.00
		Frank Sholder	4.00
29		C. M. Freeman	55.00
Feb. 7		J. H. Shaw	4.00
8		C. N. Snyder	2.00
		W. F. Burchfield	11.25
		P. R. Boltz	12.00
		K. B. Deemer	16.00
		J. R. Weikel	2.00
7		C. P. Lyman	12.00
		G. H. Smail	10.00
9		A. H. Litchard	6.00
10		Morris Lloyd	594.85
12		I. F. Chandler	85.01
		J. P. Gifford	14.00
		W. T. Creasy	247.09
		C. J. Bainbridge	15.40
13		G. C. Bell	1.80
		Thos. Sharpless	13.75
14		E. B. Dorsett	89.94
16		Weaver Envelope Co.	1.50

	W. R. Tucker	55.92
17	W. L. Metzenbacher	6.00
	T. P. Carey	45.00
	A. D. Miller	26.10
	F. W. Dayton	12.00
	C. H. Dildine	37.33
	W. T. Creasy	200.00
21	People's Register	480.05
	J. T. Ailman	278.55
24	C. M. Freeman	80.00
27	T. F. Scheffers' Estate	9.00
	Dennison Mfg. Co.	9.20
	A. T. Larsen	6.25
Mar. 5	Star Democrat	4.50
12	E. B. Dorsett	57.19
16	J. R. Weikel	2.00
	W. T. Burns	4.00
	P. R. Boltz	2.00
18	J. P. Gifford	8.00
19	Grace McCleary	25.00
	Grange Trust Co.	15.00
	A. H. Litchard	1.00
20	C. M. Freeman	65.00
	C. E. Halloway	2.00
23	W. T. Burns	10.00
25	Theo. Klein	5.00
26	P. R. Boltz	5.00
30	W. M. Benninger	56.95
	Lionel Winship	60.95
Apr. 2	Juniata Tribune	12.00
5	W. T. Creasy	354.84
	R. C. Nicely	5.25
15	J. A. Smith	5.00
	J. T. Ailman	250.00
	P. R. Boltz	5.00
16	E. B. Dorsett	160.60
	Mansfield Advtr.	35.00
	H. L. Forbes	10.00
17	J. A. McSparran	67.83
18	V. A. Mowl	7.00
	J. A. Herr	2.97
26	A. L. Cooper	5.00
	Juniata Tribune	8.50
29	C. M. Freeman	80.00
May 7	W. F. Burchfield	44.75
15	C. M. Freeman	10.50
	J. H. Pollock	15.00
29	S. G. Kuntz	10.00
30	J. E. Spencer	14.00
	J. E. Stewart	10.00
31	S. W. Smith	7.00
	W. H. Grabe	15.00
June 1	J. W. Weikel	2.00
	P. R. Boltz	15.00
4	E. E. Henry	2.00
	L. M. Coveny	4.00
6	R. C. Baker	4.00
	Star Democrat	4.50
	E. J. C. Grotzinger	2.00
	Geo. Dean	5.00
	J. H. Pollock	20.00
11	A. C. Bloom	4.75
	Smythe Co.	3.00

	People's Register	600.67
12	C. H. Dildine	5.00
	E. B. Dorsett	333.79
	Pennsylvania Grange News	100.00
15	Leonard Rhone	29.25
	F. L. Miller	2.00
	A. H. Litchard	4.00
	L. B. Sexton	21.50
17	C. M. Freeman	5.00
19	Lelia Coveny	12.00
	S. W. Smith	5.00
21	Jas. Wardell	5.00
25	C. M. Freeman	95.00
July 3	W. T. Creasy	76.16
	Henderson & Mong	54.45
6	E. B. Dorsett	126.06
9	W. T. Creasy	200.00
10	C. J. Bainbridge	20.90
13	A. L. Cooper	5.00
	W. H. Grabe	5.00
16	A. G. Bloom	5.00
17	C. M. Freeman	5.50
	P. R. Boltz	10.00
	J. A. Smith	5.00
18	D. T. Lutz	5.00
	W. T. Creasy	63.33
24	E. B. Dorsett	5.00
29	W. F. Throop	20.00
	E. J. C. Grotzinger	2.00
	C. E. Halloway	4.00
Aug. 6	Henderson & Mong	24.00
	E. B. Dorsett	146.00
	J. T. Ailman	250.00
10	R. P. Kester	10.00
14	J. L. Stone	8.45
	H. M. Gooderham	17.06
	R. P. Kester	15.71
	Leonard Rhone	21.74
	C. H. Dildine	11.25
21	C. J. Bainbridge	12.50
31	C. A. Hoover	6.00
	L. M. Coveny	8.00
Sept. 1	E. B. Dorsett	100.00
7	E. B. Dorsett	130.00
	Harrison Straw	5.00
	John A. Smith	5.00
16	Jas. A. Stranahan	32.50
	Henderson & Mong	12.00
17	Judson King	34.50
19	J. T. Ailman	38.59
21	F. K. Henninger	5.00
	W. D. Bradway	30.90
	E. B. Dorsett	57.29
	Leonard Rhone	5.25
	J. A. Dierbillis	6.41
	Lionel Winship	6.41
	E. B. Dorsett	50.00
30	F. N. Moore	20.00
Oct. 3	David Chase	4.76
4	Alva Agee	6.00
5	E. B. Dorsett	73.04
	R. P. Kester	30.20
	L. Wetherbee	5.00
	John A. Smith	33.40

		A. C. Smith	7.50	
8		J. A. Stranahan	7.80	
		G. H. Hubbard	16.42	
		W. T. Creasy	98.24	
		F. C. Garrison	5.00	
9		Nat. Grange	2656.43	
		L. M. Coceney	9.25	
11		W. H. Grabe	154.76	
12		J. W. Darrow	3.84	
19		L. G. Bolton	56.00	
		Mansfield Advtr.	55.00	
21		Thos. F. Hunt	18.12	
		E. B. Dorsett	100.00	
31		J. T. Ailman	250.00	
		Geo. Dean	5.00	
		W. T. Creasy	200.00	
		J. A. McSparran	66.47	
Nov. 4		Judson King	15.40	
		E. B. Dorsett	42.04	
5		J. G. McSparran	27.95	
8		Smith & Bros.	100.00	
		L. G. Bolton	14.00	
		A. D. Miller	10.66	
9		Lionel Winship	20.09	
12		F. N. Moore	15.00	
		L. G. Bolton	28.00	
		C. N. Marsh	6.00	
13		E. B. Dorsett	100.00	
		R. P. Kester	10.85	
14		Franklin Menges	41.45	
		L. G. Bolton	14.00	
		H. E. Owens	8.00	
		C. P. Lyman	20.00	
16		D. K. Keller	2.00	
		H. K. Bell	2.00	
		Grace McCleary	100.00	
		Juniata Tribune	3.75	
		A. N. Detrich	77.98	
		L. G. Bolton	14.00	
		May Kimball	12.00	
		Harrison Straw	4.00	
18		Port Royal Times	3.00	
		W. R. Beedy	6.00	
22		Alva Agee	24.98	
23		Lelia Coveney	2.00	
		L. G. Bolton	14.00	
26		Peter Gearhart	9.00	
27		E. B. Dorsett	91.09	
		J. T. Ailman	352.72	
29		C. J. Bainbridge	6.00	
30		O. C. Gortner	10.00	
				\$21323.66
1912	Dec. 1	Balance Dec. 1911	\$	20754.02
		Interest		375.08
		Received from Secretary		19137.81
				\$
		Orders above	\$	21323.66
		Balance		18943.25
SURPLUS FUND				
1912	Dec. 1	Balance Dec. 1911	\$	3625.49
		Interest		150.00

Jan. 22	I. F. Chandler	4.12	
Oct. 28	I. F. Chandler	266.50	
		\$	4046.11
	State Tax	\$	12.00
	Balance	\$	4034.11
		\$	4046.11

LOCAL OPTION WORK FUND

1912	Dec. 1	Balance as of Dec. 1911	\$	81.59
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Respectfully submitted,

S. E. NIVIN, *Treasurer.*

REPRESENTATIVES

E. L. Eckert	\$ 9.80	William Van Ness	3.40
Eddison Leer and wife	16.00	J. C. Greening	4.30
J. B. Garretson and wife	16.30	O. C. Graham and wife	10.00
H. L. Bream	8.95	J. J. Morley and wife	11.30
J. J. Walker and wife	25.20	J. J. Layman and wife	8.60
John Rankin	12.90	A. E. Seeley and wife	12.45
H. T. Magill	15.20	J. R. Hay	6.00
W. R. Cale and wife	25.90	E. E. Jones and wife	6.50
C. C. Dawson	15.70	W. E. Lewis and wife	5.35
T. C. Heath and wife	28.50	L. B. Sexton and wife	10.40
J. P. Ramale and wife	30.20	Geo. Jennings and wife	7.20
S. B. Allshouse	11.35	J. B. Vandsmark and wife	6.40
J. T. Bowman	12.40	Jas. Mahood and wife	13.70
J. J. Pence and wife	29.00	D. V. Clark and wife	7.20
H. F. Waltenbaugh	12.45	Wm. Watkins and wife	14.00
C. A. Porter and wife	31.10	A. W. Row and wife	14.00
A. J. Todd and wife	27.10	W. P. Newbold and wife	14.00
Fred Engle	13.80	A. G. Serch	6.95
Ralph Hoover	9.15	A. A. Watson and wife	14.00
Clayton Smith and wife	19.40	Albert Vasey and wife	12.00
O. J. Ritchey	8.30	J. M. Landis and wife	9.90
F. H. O'Neal and wife	18.30	C. H. Smith and wife	14.00
S. W. Troutman and wife	18.75	Ira Cleland	22.25
J. A. Biddle	9.30	R. J. Orr	15.00
John Snowden	9.30	J. A. Eichert	13.90
Isaac Blackburn and wife	19.05	J. P. Simpson	13.10
Ross Slonaker and wife	18.65	David Pflugh and wife	30.30
S. B. Brown	10.50	J. M. Raisley and wife	28.70
K. K. Black and wife	21.50	J. G. English and wife	30.30
C. C. Fleck	7.30	A. O. Ebberhart	14.35
F. D. Eger and wife	16.50	Jas. Midberry	14.10
F. M. Glasgow and wife	15.10	J. B. Bricker	13.00
Christ Friday	7.95	W. R. Moore	15.05
J. S. Rhodes and wife	18.25	J. B. Demit	14.80
T. W. Reilly	7.85	E. F. Boyer and wife	29.20
F. L. Black	7.90	R. J. Whitmire and wife	25.30
J. A. Isenberg	7.90	Daniel Ritzert	14.35
M. F. Blocher and wife	5.60	H. D. Renick and wife	28.70
C. R. Montgomery and wife	7.40	F. E. Puff and wife	29.60
Collin Wood	6.00	A. B. Kirsch	9.95
LaMarr Warren and wife	13.10	J. W. Griffin and wife	17.55
J. C. Rockwell and wife	13.10	C. E. Hill and wife	17.85
D. A. Stevenson and wife	13.80	D. O. Sheehan	9.35
E. O. Hall and wife	7.20	Philip Cronauer	11.40
Isaac Bailey and wife	6.70	Victor Denny	8.60
D. O. Sullivan	3.60	J. F. Eesch	8.45
M. M. Morgan and wife	7.20	Sylvester Bradley	9.05
D. G. Potter	5.00	H. J. Hoover and wife	18.70
Arthur Powell	3.20	Joseph Dishart	9.45
R. B. Dubert and wife	4.50	J. S. McCoy	10.00
J. D. line and wife	11.30	C. T. Settlemyre	9.00
W. C. Sergeant and wife	11.30	J. E. Tomlinson	9.05
H. C. Kilmer and wife	7.20	T. W. Hughs	8.95
J. O. Tomlinson and wife	11.70	F. L. Miller	6.40

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

B. Brenchman and wife	9.50	O. L. Norris and wife	18.80
J. A. Hoy	6.60	J. C. Parker and wife	5.15
C. C. Hess	9.10	W. C. Johnson	2.10
H. F. Bitner	5.90	A. B. Halter and wife	5.90
G. H. Musser	6.20	L. K. Faust	2.00
W. E. Grove	5.75	S. A. Remley and wife	5.20
T. F. Mairs	6.20	W. H. Hess and wife	6.15
T. M. Weaver and wife	13.20	C. C. Hartranft	3.00
J. P. Evas and wife	14.40	D. C. Shuman and wife	7.20
H. H. Laird and wife	14.00	C. C. Whitmire	1.85
S. S. Peterson and wife	16.05	Philip Harris and wife	3.70
S. M. Sanders	7.00	C. W. Hess and wife	5.90
A. Brosius and wife	14.80	C. L. Pohe	5.40
T. H. Mercers	7.85	R. E. Smith	14.50
C. D. Barnard	6.90	W. D. Williams	14.70
H. J. Plank	6.60	O. D. Damon and wife	25.50
G. A. Fraser	7.60	Earnest Girarat	15.00
F. M. Palmer and wife	15.30	Geo. Marsh and wife	26.25
E. B. Maule and wife	17.00	L. M. Hasbrook and wife	27.40
J. B. Mosteller and wife	13.45	M. Warner and wife	40.80
G. S. Acker	7.45	E. H. Hague and wife	39.10
W. P. Moore and wife	15.70	H. D. Amy and wife	28.00
H. G. Paschall	8.05	W. L. Ely	15.00
W. P. Cooper	8.05	C. F. Thayer	15.50
G. W. Dunwoody and wife	21.15	John Chambers and wife	30.40
W. T. Wright and wife	16.30	J. M. Hamilton and wife	33.00
Linford Webster and wife	16.30	C. W. Shreve and wife	26.40
J. T. McFarlan and wife	17.30	W. F. Throope	18.10
J. T. Young and wife	15.20	Glen Bunce and wife	27.70
E. L. Windle and wife	15.25	Robert Davison and wife	29.40
W. H. Seltzer and wife	16.70	Geo. McDonald	14.20
P. S. Ion	11.40	L. J. McClaughvy	29.00
H. C. Aaron	12.50	E. M. Brown	13.70
R. C. Allison	12.60	C. C. McCurdy	18.95
J. E. Over	13.40	G. E. Schlosser and wife	36.00
E. E. Henry and wife	26.25	G. C. Rertze and wife	29.30
Scott Williams	7.50	A. R. Thomas and wife	28.00
P. S. Wykoff	5.95	C. A. Miller and wife	35.60
E. B. King	10.60	Hugh McMillen	19.00
Samuel Book and wife	10.60	C. D. Miller and wife	40.80
Geo. Peter and wife	11.60	Clara Nichols	19.00
H. S. Bollinger and wife	10.60	F. T. Young and wife	46.20
J. B. Stitzer and wife	10.60	J. C. Smith and wife	38.75
N. M. Drake and wife	10.25	F. J. Hamilton	14.50
N. M. Dobbie and wife	10.25	Jos. Brunot and wife	30.00
P. Straw	9.40	N. E. Bartholomew	18.80
J. M. McDowell	9.80	W. E. Cole	14.80
G. W. Brown	9.85	Lewis Wagner	14.80
A. A. Bell	9.80	Freeman Smith	15.00
J. Williams and wife	16.60	J. C. McCullough	14.70
C. E. Wagner	19.10	H. H. Longsdorph and wife	13.10
R. P. Kister and wife	20.25	H. B. Markley and wife	11.75
E. Rich	9.95	R. H. Thomas	5.70
H. Straw and wife	17.10	Philip Weaver	4.10
J. A. Wrigley and wife	17.10	Jos. Miller	4.30
G. W. Reese	8.10	R. E. Webster and wife	14.35
E. C. Weber and wife	19.80	S. H. Tryens	7.00
C. H. Goodlander and wife	19.10	T. B. Palmer and wife	13.60
D. Watty	8.45	S. N. Hill and wife	14.75
C. L. V. Rowles and wife	17.25	Harry Johnson	7.15
H. W. Bonsall and wife	23.70	Sellers Hoffman	7.40
John Bundy	9.65	G. M. Thompson	11.30

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

F. M. Richard	11.30	C. A. Morris and wife	21.45
E. J. Winslow	8.30	S. R. Millinson	10.25
E. J. C. Grotzinger and wife	18.20	W. H. Nolph	10.25
Ernest Ovell	10.00	J. N. Oaks	10.25
G. O. Hartley	14.20	Jos. McGiffin	10.25
E. S. Henderson	14.90	R. C. Kauffman	11.50
Clare Cherry	14.70	U. G. Ubil	5.70
H. E. Rossell and wife	26.30	W. J. Shoott	7.25
F. S. Skelton and wife	33.40	N. E. Nass	5.65
H. H. Rose and wife	27.50	J. G. Graham	5.65
C. S. Lane and wife	26.75	G. O. McClure	5.65
John Kaveney and wife	28.80	W. E. Griffith and wife	2.20
J. P. Bingham and wife	26.90	Samuel Kennedy	.90
P. J. Carson and wife	26.40	Lionel Winship	.60
W. S. Smith and wife	28.80	Leroy Price	.60
W. S. Shattuck and wife	28.65	Walter Earnhart and wife	15.00
A. B. Elmore	13.70	Geo. Dean and wife	34.20
Louie Jewell	12.30	Cyrus Boyer	5.25
G. R. Cook and wife	34.05	Edw. Shuey and wife	11.50
Mildred Johnson	13.75	P. R. Bolly and wife	12.20
B. S. Stewart and wife	34.20	J. W. Williams and wife	2.40
J. P. Gifford and wife	28.00	H. W. Herdsman and wife	1.80
G. W. Sweet and wife	33.80	Hiram Wilson and wife	2.40
J. M. Brown	13.15	J. E. Marcy	2.20
O. P. Higbee	12.20	Stanley Seibert	1.60
Ewing Gallup	12.20	Kirk McCorty	.90
W. L. Newcomer	12.80	H. J. Lindasher	.70
G. C. Shouffler	16.85	Fred Funk and wife	4.20
Watson Luce	12.30	C. J. Brown and wife	2.20
E. H. Behrens	13.60	W. A. Roth and wife	4.60
A. N. Detrick and wife	14.80	Wm. Faust and wife	7.30
M. E. Branthaver	7.75	J. F. Ball	4.60
C. M. Leane	7.75	C. E. Hall and wife	8.60
C. H. Church and wife	30.45	J. F. Hofer and wife	8.40
W. B. Phillips	15.25	John Best and wife	7.30
J. C. Cole and wife	30.45	F. B. Reader	4.00
Harry Dusenbury	12.80	J. W. McIlvain and wife	11.40
F. S. South	12.80	Eli Sholder	4.30
N. M. Hartley	16.50	N. J. Torson	4.30
S. S. Leslie	14.80	P. J. Stein and wife	9.35
G. B. Wyckoff and wife	31.35	R. E. Poust and wife	8.60
S. L. Smith and wife	14.40	George Boyer	9.90
A. G. Endres	6.50	W. E. Sawyer and wife	18.00
W. S. Miller and wife	13.35	H. T. Breece	9.65
F. A. Keith and wife	15.00	C. J. Carey and wife	19.10
W. W. Black	7.70	L. A. Patterson	9.70
R. M. Kelley	6.50	H. J. Deiter	13.10
Chas. Young and wife	15.50	G. C. Crooks and wife	21.30
J. H. Wilson	6.50	C. R. Tubbs	9.45
J. C. Henderson	6.60	S. J. White	13.80
E. J. Stover and wife	18.50	F. L. Johnson and wife	21.50
P. H. Mock	8.60	F. A. Burdich and wife	20.30
G. D. Patrick	9.00	Zetto Tyler and wife	19.20
G. W. Treese and wife	20.80	E. S. Osbourne and wife	37.95
A. J. Johnson	11.20	R. G. Cooper	14.50
C. H. Rea	10.05	N. G. Boyd	15.85
C. I. Greene and wife	20.30	S. I. Gilliland	16.20
J. S. Swineford	9.50	H. A. Ebbert	15.95
Amos Beck	9.70	G. H. Nicklin	15.95
C. E. Strouse and wife	19.40	Ira Hazen	16.65
J. B. Shaer	10.55	J. C. McClure	16.70
J. H. Johns	10.25	J. A. McCaughtry	16.20

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

R. H. McConky	13.80	E. E. Devine and wife	5.70
Hugh McClimans	16.00	J. L. Adams and wife	4.60
S. A. Andrews and wife	29.60	Elmer Lawrence and wife	3.85
J. F. Moyer and wife	34.40	Merryl Jones	1.30
J. W. Doll	3.20	F. H. Brandt and wife	3.75
E. G. Shaffer	3.10	Eugene Downey and wife	2.20
Samuel Neyhart	2.25	D. D. Troster and wife	3.40
V. D. Getter	2.10	W. E. Ross and wife	1.80
C. W. Derr and wife	9.95	E. H. Evans	1.70
Charles Thomas	2.10	B. C. Touryi	1.70
A. H. Litchard and wife	9.10	Eugene Kennedy	1.20
W. G. Enterline	4.30	L. B. Whitney and wife	4.00
D. M. Omwake	7.70	E. J. Whitney and wife	4.00
W. Shulty	3.50	C. S. Caswell and wife	3.90
M. H. Walton	6.80	J. T. Whiled and wife	3.70
F. K. Shultz and wife	10.00	M. W. Palmer and wife	2.60
A. K. Rothenberger	5.60	C. N. Burlingame and wife	3.40
O. D. Bechtel	7.50	C. D. Dayton and wife	3.70
Dawson Lawrence	4.55	R. W. Kent	2.00
A. T. Ackerman and wife	5.10	G. B. Allen	2.15
A. F. Renner and wife	10.50	Eunice Griffin	1.70
L. A. Darran and wife	5.10	F. C. Burns and wife	2.60
W. M. Benninger	4.90	Leo Bolles and wife	4.80
D. G. Moyer	3.95	Claude Swisher	2.00
C. N. Marsh	3.20	S. E. Miller and wife	1.80
J. J. Cook	3.55	W. D. Minkle and wife	6.40
H. F. Geise and wife	6.15	H. E. Williard	6.90
Lazarus Murray	4.00	T. P. Furman and wife	11.70
Harry Brown and wife	13.00	John Teachman and wife	12.10
G. F. Ramble and wife	2.20	Lannie Lee and wife	13.60
T. C. Howe	7.60	Fred Erway and wife	13.80
J. L. Crowell and wife	15.20	H. O. Rice and wife	20.20
H. W. Crosby	9.10	S. D. Moon and wife	20.20
C. T. Quimby and wife	18.20	Selaer Jennings and wife	14.00
L. B. Traub	9.30	Jos. Parker and wife	26.50
Clayton Wheaton	8.50	W. J. Doud	6.00
C. H. Herut and wife	18.00	J. H. Jones	6.00
Byron Stedman and wife	14.70	D. H. Lee	6.80
M. M. Klesa and husband	18.20	R. V. Beaman and wife	14.15
Leland Atkins	12.00	L. O. Andrews and wife	13.90
Horace Mattison and wife	21.00	Erman Swan and wife	13.90
Merle Seely and wife	22.45	E. H. Gibbs	7.00
H. A. Toles	9.10	F. D. Holiday and wife	13.60
G. W. Hauber	7.35	F. E. Hogers and wife	20.80
C. W. Sewall and wife	17.70	A. B. Doan and wife	15.20
G. C. Hauber and wife	23.40	O. D. Hotchkiss and wife	14.00
Ira Kinney and wife	23.60	W. A. Oakley and wife	14.00
C. H. Koch	4.40	F. L. Douglass and wife	20.20
J. W. Kraus	3.25	W. T. Gitchell and wife	13.80
H. S. Mengel	3.45	C. T. Gerald and wife	20.20
L. F. Brommer	3.45	Jas. Warren and wife	14.40
J. A. Reeder	4.20	Chas. Webster	10.00
W. H. Minick	5.45	Nat Bush and wife	14.00
M. C. Foor and wife	25.05	I. L. Warren and wife	17.70
A. B. Hoffman	13.20	A. B. Ashley	9.80
M. W. Reeser and wife	10.00	M. M. Friends	12.60
Geo. Crawley and wife	11.50	Theodore Price and wife	13.60
E. W. Hill and wife	11.35	Wesley Emmick	6.80
Henry Vogt and wife	7.00	A. O. Groome and wife	13.00
J. F. Morgan	3.20	E. J. Tuttle	6.90
R. E. Smith	1.30	Chas. Zeller and wife	6.90
H. Smith and wife	4.70	Jesse Smith and wife	37.97

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

F. W. Obert	13.85	Harry Keeney	1.45
H. T. Miles and wife	27.65	W. J. Lloyd	1.45
Bert Gharing	13.83	I. G. Williams and wife	1.90
J. C. Lusher	13.65	F. A. Taylor	1.75
M. A. Spoor and wife	27.65	W. J. Brooks and wife	2.60
A. E. Ritz	13.05	I. T. Knorr	1.70
E. N. Babcock and wife	23.90	C. F. Kellam and wife	2.40
N. M. Delemater and wife	24.90	G. C. Bell and wife	1.80
G. W. Bimber and wife	26.20	E. W. Ammemran	1.10
J. E. McClasky and wife	26.20	E. W. Ross	1.75
H. G. Arthurs and wife	24.00	W. H. Hall	1.75
R. H. Mickelson	12.60	L. R. Grote	.95
Clara T. Olmstead	12.30	J. A. Foster and wife	4.00
N. W. Turket and wife	25.00	O. T. Miller and wife	22.30
Daniel McMahan	12.00	M. N. Clark	11.96
O. E. Hoop	12.50	W. F. Holtzar	11.60
V. N. Ericksen	12.55	L. E. Keller and wife	23.90
Geary Chappel and wife	25.50	E. G. Nicely and wife	22.50
C. C. Cooper and wife	26.20	W. C. Alcorn	11.40
C. R. Hodges and wife	23.80	T. S. Vaughn	2.20
H. P. Riddlesperger	11.50	A. D. Lott and wife	4.15
John Lustrum	12.00	G. E. Remington and wife	3.60
J. W. Donaldson and wife	32.30	Erwin Evans	2.40
C. K. Hess	17.40	E. J. Harding	2.25
J. P. Froebe	17.45	M. H. June and wife	4.00
J. H. Rankin and wife	32.95	H. P. Bunnell and wife	4.60
S. B. Shrontz	14.10	A. B. Stephens	2.20
J. B. Manson	33.30	B. S. Bunnell and wife	1.20
J. E. Vance and wife	27.30	H. B. Keller and wife	1.80
W. H. Fahrquhar and wife	30.80	H. S. Stone and wife	1.30
H. J. Martin and wife	33.30	A. A. Stark	.90
R. E. Bane and wife	31.00	C. H. Transur	.50
W. J. Smith	13.70	George Snyder	2.00
J. C. C. Pease	13.70	A. J. Sheffer	6.00
A. J. Sundeker and wife	27.30	A. C. J. Keller	7.15
J. B. McClellan and wife	32.05	H. C. Brinton	7.25
R. M. Day and wife	27.35	W. H. Sweitzer and wife	15.50
H. R. Samson and wife	2.40	L. M. Rockey	5.80
E. E. Kinsman and wife	4.20	C. J. Bushey and wife	12.00
Frank Doyle	1.55		

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

Secretary's Report

The Worthy Secretary, J. T. Ailman next submitted his annual report:

There are now on the books of the State Grange 760 Granges. Of these 678 are paid up in full to the end of the quarter ending September 30, 1912; 33 are in arrears for one quarter; 14 for two quarters; 15 for three quarters; 9 for four quarters; one for five quarters and 6 for six quarters.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1912, there were 58,456 members reported.

During the year 5394 members were initiated, 1003 reinstated. 2266 charter members of new and reorganized granges and 5360 dropped from the roll making a net gain of 3301.

Fifty new Granges were organized as follows:

- No. 1497, Tioga County, by B. S. Haven with 23 Charter members.
 1498, Clinton County, by J. A. Herr with 33 Charter members.
 1499, Pike county, by Theo. Klein with 25 Charter members.
 1500, Mercer county, by W. T. Burns and Harry L. Forbes with 43 members.
 1501, Mercer county, by W. T. Burns with 20 Charter members.
 1502, Washington county, by Jas. H. Pollock with 63 Charter members.
 1503, Washington county, by Jas. H. Pollock with 33 Charter members.
 1504, Lebanon county, by Peter R. Boltz with 37 Charter members.
 1505, Lawrence county, by A. L. Cooper with 34 Charter members.
 1506, Mercer county, by W. T. Burns and Harry L. Forbes with 73 members.
 1507, Lebanon county, by Peter R. Boltz with 17 Charter members.
 1508, Mercer county, by W. T. Burns and Harry L. Forbes with 43 members.
 1509, Cumberland county, by Jno. A. Smith with 37 Charter members.
 1510, Washington county, by J. H. Pollock with 86 Charter members.
 1511, Washington county, by J. Elliott Stewart with 33 Charter members.
 1512, Berks county, by M. S. Bond and C. H. Dildine with 36 Charter members.
 1513, Bucks county, by S. Wilfred Smith with 100 Charter members.
 1514, Lawrence county, by George Dean with 94 Charter members.
 1515, Beaver county, by W. H. Grabe with 23 Charter members.
 1516, Lebanon county, by Peter R. Boltz with 14 Charter members.
 1517, Butler county, by W. H. Grabe with 56 Charter members.
 1518, Washington county, by Jas. H. Pollock with 93 Charter members.
 1519, Butler county, by W. H. Grabe and E. B. Dorsett with 31 Charter members.
 1520, Washington county, by Jas. H. Pollock with 60 Charter members.
 1521, Washington county, by Jas. H. Pollock with 42 Charter members.
 1522, Beaver county, by E. B. Dorsett and J. E. Stewart with 29 members.
 1523, Washington county, by Jas. H. Pollock with 40 Charter members.
 1524, Lackawanna county, by James Wardell with 23 Charter members.
 1525, Butler county, by A. L. Cooper and E. B. Dorsett with 29 members.
 1526, Butler county, by W. H. Grabe and E. B. Dorsett with 21 members.
 1527, Bucks county, by S. Wilfred Smith with 61 Charter members.
 1528, Lebanon county, by Peter R. Boltz and Theo. Klein with 20 members.
 1529, Lebanon county, by Peter R. Boltz and Theo. Klein with 42 members.
 1530, Cumberland county, by Jno. A. Smith and E. B. Dorsett with 19 members.
 1531, Tioga county, by E. B. Dorsett with 27 Charter members.
 1532, Berks county, by A. G. Bloom with 19 Charter members.
 1533, Bedford county, by D. T. Lutz with 22 Charter members.
 1534, Cearfield county, by Harrison Straw with 30 Charter members.
 1535, Cumberland county, by Jno. A. Smith and J. T. Ailman with 13 members.
 1536, Lawrence county, by Geo. Dean with 25 Charter members.

- 1537, Lackawanna county by Lionel Winship with 52 Charter members.
 1538, Greene county, by J. C. Cole and E. B. Dorsett with 38 Charter members.
 1539, Bucks county, by S. Wilfred Smith with 62 Charter members.
 1540, Washington county, by V. A. Mowl and E. B. Dorsett with 60 members.
 1541, Butler county, by W. H. Grabe with 37 Charter members.
 1542, Greene county, by A. F. Ferguson with 61 Charter members.
 1543, Washington county, by S. B. Day with 30 Charter members.
 1544, Bedford county, by D. T. Lutz with 24 Charter members.
 1545, Bucks county, by S. Wilfred Smith with 52 Charter members.
 1546, Bradford county, by Mrs. Georgia Piolett and Theo Klein with 89 Charter members.
 Five Dormant Granges have been reorganized.
 No. 970, Westmoreland county, by Ross C. Nicely
 946, Washington county, by Van A. Mowl with 31 members.
 188, Bradford county, by L. B. Sexton with 86 Charter members.
 29, Berks county, by A. G. Bloom with 19 Charter members.
 722, Luzerne county, by C. H. Dildine with 45 Charter members.
 One Pomona Grange was organized.
 No. 64, Monroe county, by C. H. Dildine with 32 Charter members.
 Pomona Grange No. 2, Cumberland county was re-organized by Jno. A. Smith with 16 Charter members.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Delinquent Granges, 1911	5	674.87
Quarter ending December 31, 1911		4308.89
Quarter ending March 31, 1912		4625.43
Quarter ending June 30, 1912		4526.52
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1912		4020.74
Charter Fee, Monroe county Pomona		10.00
Supplies sold		931.80
Total Receipts	\$	19098.25

There was received from the National Grange for Grange Extension work \$740.00. All of which was paid out for the organization of 47 new granges and the reorganization of 7 dormant granges.

ORDERS DRAWN

C. H. Dildine, Executive Committee	\$	209.33
Hannah McK. Lyons, Lecture Work		18.45
Alex. Strittmatter, Co-operative Committee		7.82
Tribune Republican, Printing		36.50
Leonard Rhone, Co-operative Committee		7.22
Wm. Armstrong, Executive Committee		114.54
R. E. Green, Inspection		38.00
Theo. Klein, Rental, Typewriter, State Meeting		3.35
W. T. Creasy, Lecture Work		134.69
G. W. Oster, Co-operative Committee		14.35
G. W. Oster, Special Credentials Committee		14.36
I. Frank Chandler, Ex-Committee		146.85
Mary D. Howden, L. A. S. State Meeting		32.07
Anna Post, Pomona, State Meeting		16.13
Anna B. Brunges, Flora, State Meeting		15.50
Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Meeting		26.15
Frances Gourley, Stenographer, State Meeting		7.50
S. W. Ombacher, Organist, State Meeting		4.10
Harry G. Teagarden, Chaplain, State Meeting		38.02
F. N. Moore, Legislative Committee, State Meeting		10.00
D. B. McWilliams, Finance Committee		29.95
Leonard Rhone, Legislative Committee, State Meeting		12.86
Jas. G. McSparran, Report on Co-operation		16.66

W. H. Grabe, Lecture Work	43.57
Jno. A. McSparran, Legislative Committee, State Meeting	19.88
S. S. Blyholder, Overseer, State Meeting	29.50
Wm. Armstrong, Executive Committee, State Meeting	31.20
W. H. Grabe, Finance Committee	51.44
Theo. Klein, Steward, State Meeting	31.20
G. D. Appleby, Assistant Steward, State Meeting	26.90
S. E. Nivin, Salary and Expenses, Treasurer	279.60
J. A. Herr, Finance Committee	29.44
Alex. Strittmatter, G. K., State Meeting	23.00
B. F. Jacobs, Printing	32.50
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	15.00
B. S. Havens, Inspection	4.00
D. E. Murray, Lecture Work	18.70
H. J. Rice, Re-organizing No. 1376	17.25
J. M. Schrope, Lecture Work	6.41
Curt Cochran, Inspection	2.00
J. S. Mosier, Inspection	18.00
J. W. Clemson, Lecture Work	5.60
M. M. Clever, Inspection	8.00
Fred B. Keeney, Inspection	6.00
J. E. Spencer, Inspection	2.00
N. D. Snyder, Inspection	20.00
W. M. Benninger, Re-organizing No. 1100	6.25
May Kimball, Inspection	10.00
H. J. Rice, Inspection	10.00
D. T. Lutz, Inspection	4.00
Frances W. Broomal, Lecture Work	6.94
C. J. Bainbridge, Supplies	11.00
Tribune-Republican, Printing	3.00
A. T. Lilley, Inspection	20.00
C. L. King, Inspection	10.00
W. L. Metzenbacher, Inspection	20.00
J. S. Mosier, Inspection	2.00
D. T. Lutz, Inspection	2.00
F. W. Dayton, Inspection	12.00
T. R. Place, Inspection	8.00
Frank Sholder, Inspection	4.00
A. H. Litchard, Inspection	2.00
M. M. Clever, Inspection	2.00
May Kimball, Inspection	6.00
W. T. Burns, Inspection	6.00
H. W. Wickersham, Printing	2.12
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	20.00
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	55.00
Weaver Mailing Envelope Box Company, Supplies	1.50
Theo. F. Sheffer's Estate, Order Books	9.00
W. T. Creasy, Legislative Work of Geo. P. Hampton	200.00
W. F. Burchfield, Printing	11.25
K. B. Deemer, Inspection	16.00
Courtney N. Snyder, Inspection	2.00
Jas. R. Weikel, Inspection	2.00
G. H. Smail, Inspection	10.00
J. P. Gifford, Inspection	14.00
John H. Shaw, Inspection	4.00
C. P. Lyman, Inspection	12.00
Peter R. Boltz, Inspection	6.00
W. L. Metzenbacher, Inspection	6.00
Peter R. Boltz, Inspection	6.00
A. H. Litchard, Inspection	4.00
Wm. T. Creasy, Salary, quarter ending December 31	200.00
Wm. T. Creasy, Master State Meeting and Legislative Committee	47.09
C. H. Dildine, Executive Committee, State Meeting	37.33

Allan D. Miller, Auditing Credentials, State Meeting	26.10
I. Frank Chandler, Executive Committee, State Meeting	85.01
Morris Lloyd, Equipment for mailing Grange News	594.85
Thos. Sharpless, Legislative Committee, State Meeting	13.75
A. T. Larson, Re-organizing No. 1376	6.25
E. B. Dorsett, Lecturer, State Meeting	18.54
E. B. Dorsett, Lecture Work	71.40
W. R. Tucker, Co-operative Committee	55.92
Dennison Manufacturing Company, Supplies	9.20
C. J. Bainbridge, Supplies	15.40
People's Register, Printing Journal	480.05
J. T. Ailman, Salary quarter ending December 31	250.00
J. T. Ailman, Secretary State Meeting	18.71
J. T. Ailman, Oleo Hearing at Washington	9.84
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	80.00
Star Democrat, Printing	4.50
Grace McCleary, Stenographer	25.00
E. B. Dorsett, Lecture Work	57.19
Jas. R. Weikel, Inspection	2.00
S. Wilfred Smith, Inspection	2.00
A. H. Litchard, Inspection	2.00
Peter R. Boltz, Inspection	2.00
Curtis E. Halloway, Inspection	2.00
W. T. Burns, Inspection	4.00
J. P. Gifford, Inspection	8.00
Grange Trust Co., Bond for Detrich	15.00
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	65.00
Theo. Klein, Organizing No. 1499	5.00
W. T. Burns, Organizing Nos. 1500 and 1501	10.00
J. H. Pollock, Organizing Nos. 1502 and 1503	10.00
Peter R. Boltz, Organizing No. 1504	5.00
Juniata Tribune, Printing	12.00
Lionel Winship, Co-operative Committee	60.95
W. M. Benninger, Lecture Work	56.95
Ross C. Nicely, Reorganizing No. 970	5.25
W. T. Creasy, Salary, quarter ending Mar. 31, 1912	200.00
W. T. Creasy, Expenses	154.84
T. P. Casey, Typewriter	45.00
A. L. Cooper, Organizing No. 1505	5.00
Harry L. Forbes, Organizing Nos. 1506 and 1508	10.00
Peter R. Boltz, Organizing No. 1507	5.00
Jno. A. Smith, Organizing No. 1509	5.00
J. H. Pollock, Organizing No. 1510	5.00
Juniata Tribune, Printing	8.50
Jno. A. McSparran, Lecture Work	44.93
Jno. A. McSparran, Legislative Committee	22.90
J. T. Ailman, Salary quarter ending March 31	250.00
J. A. Herr, Lecture Work	2.97
Mansfield Advertiser, Printing	35.00
E. B. Dorsett, Lecture Work	106.60
V. A. Mowl, Reorganizing No. 946	7.00
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	80.00
W. F. Burchfield, Printing Supplies	44.75
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	10.50
J. E. Stewart, Organizing Nos. 1511 and 1522	10.00
C. H. Dildine, Organizing No. 1512	5.00
C. Wilfred Smith, Organizing No. 1513	5.00
Geo. Lean, Organizing No. 1514	5.00
W. H. Grabe, Organizing Nos. 1515, 1517, 1519	15.00
J. H. Pollock, Organizing Nos. 1518, 1520, 1521, 1523	20.00
Grace McCleary, Stenographer for Grange News	100.00
Jas. R. Weikel, Inspection	2.00
J. E. Spencer, Inspection	14.00

Mrs. Lelia M. Coveny, Inspection	4.00
S. C. Kuntz, Inspection	10.00
E. E. Henry, Inspection	2.00
E. J. C. Grotzinger, Inspection	2.00
R. C. Baker, Inspection	4.00
A. H. Litchard, Inspection	2.00
Star Democrat, Printing	4.50
J. L. N. Smyth Co. Supplies	3.00
Mrs. Lelia Coveny, Inspection	12.00
F. L. Miller, Inspection	2.00
Leonard Rhone, Lecture Work	3.35
Leonard Rhone, Legislative Committee	25.90
E. B. Dorsett, Lecture Work	333.79
People's Register, Printing	600.67
A. G. Bloom, Reorganizing No. 29	4.75
L. B. Sexton, Reorganizing No. 188	21.50
Jas. Wardell, Organizing No. 1524	5.00
A. L. Cooper, Organizing No. 1525	5.00
W. H. Grabe, Organizing No. 1526	5.00
S. Wilfred Smith, Organizing No. 1527	5.00
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	5.00
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	95.00
W. T. Creasy, Legislative Committee	176.16
Henderson & Mong, Printing	54.45
E. B. Dorsett, Lecture Work	126.06
W. T. Creasy, Salary, quarter ending June 30	200.00
C. J. Bainbridge, Supplies	20.92
W. T. Creasy, Bonus for Co-operative Charter	63.35
Peter R. Boltz, Organizing No. 1528, 1529	10.00
Jno. A. Smith, Organizing No. 1530	5.00
E. B. Dorsett, Organizing No. 1531	5.00
A. G. Bloom, Organizing No. 1532	5.00
D. T. Lutz, Organizing No. 1533	5.00
C. M. Freeman, Supplies	5.50
C. E. Halloway, Inspection	4.00
E. J. C. Grotzinger, Inspection	2.00
W. F. Throop, Inspection	20.00
E. B. Dorsett, Lecture Work	146.00
R. P. Kester, Lecture Work	10.00
Henderson & Mong, Printing	24.00
J. T. Ailman, Salary, quarter ending June 30	250.00
C. J. Bainbridge, Supplies	12.50
I. G. Stone, Lecture Work	8.45
R. P. Kester, Lecture Work	15.71
H. M. Gooderham, Lecture Work	17.06
C. H. Dildine, Reorganizing No. 722	11.25
Leonard Rhone, Lecture Work	21.74
Lelia M. Coveny, Inspection	8.00
C. A. Hoover, Inspection	6.00
E. B. Dorsett, Salary, Month Ending July 31	100.00
E. B. Dorsett, Salary, Month ending August 31	100.00
E. B. Dorsett, Postage	30.00
Harrison Straw, Organizing No. 1534	5.00
Jno. A. Smith, Organizing No. 1535	5.00
Geo. Dean, Organizing No. 1536	5.00
Jas. A. Stranahan, securing Charter for Keystone Exchange	25.00
Jas. A. Stranahan, Advertising same	7.50
Judson King, Lecture Work	34.50
W. D. Bradway, Keystone Grange Exchange, 2 weeks, ending Sept. 7	30.90
Henderson & Mong, Supplies for Keystone Exchange	12.00
E. B. Dorsett, Postage	50.00
J. A. Dreibilbis, Lecture Work	6.41
David Chase, Lecture Work	4.76

A. C. Smith, Lecture Work	7.50
J. T. Ailman, Legislative and Lecture Work	38.59
E. B. Dorsett, Expenses	57.29
Mrs. Lewis Weterbee, Lecture Work	5.00
Leonard Rhone, Lecture Work	5.25
Fred K. Henninger, Printing	5.00
Lionel Winship, Organizing No. 1537	5.00
F. N. Moore, Legislative Work	20.00
Jas. A. Stranahan, Advertising Application for Charter	7.50
G. H. Hubbard, Lecture Work	4.42
G. H. Hubbard, Lecture Work	12.00
E. B. Dorsett, Expenses	73.04
Jno. A. Smith, Grange Headquarters, Williams Grove	33.40
R. P. Kester, Lecture Work	30.20
Mrs. Lelia Coveny, Lecture Work	9.25
F. C. Garrison, Lecture Work	5.00
Thos. F. Hunt, Lecture Work	18.12
W. H. Grabe, Lecture Work	154.76
Franklin Menges, Lecture Work	41.45
W. T. Creasy, Lecture Work	36.10
W. T. Creasy, Expenses, Legislative Work	62.14
Judson King, Lecture Work	34.50
Eva S. McDowell, National Grange Dues for quarter, end Sept. 30 '11	693.47
Eva S. McDowell, National Grange Dues for quarter, end Dec. 31, '11	651.14
Eva S. McDowell, National Grange Dues for quarter, end Mar. 31, '12	676.46
Eva S. McDowell, National Grange Dues for quarter, end June 30, '12	635.36
J. Wallace Darrow, Supplies	3.84
Juniata Tribune, Printing	3.75
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	56.00
E. B. Dorsett, Salary, Month ending September 30	100.00
Mansfield Advertiser, Printing	55.00
W. T. Creasy, Salary, quarter ending September 30, 1912	200.00
E. B. Dorsett, Expenses, Month ending September 30	42.04
Jno. A. McSparran, Lecture Work	66.47
Jas. G. McSparran, Lecture Work	27.95
Alva Agee, Lecture Work	24.98
Grace McCleary, Stenographer	100.00
F. N. Moore, Lecture Work	15.00
Judson King, Lecture Work	15.40
J. T. Ailman, Salary, quarter ending September 30, 1912	250.00
R. P. Kester, Lecture Work	10.85
Allan D. Miller, Legislative Committee	10.66
Lionel Winship, Legislative Committee	20.09
A. Nevin Detrich, Lecture and Legislative Work	77.98
L. C. Smith & Bro. Typewriter for Keystone Exchange	100.00
A. W. Kear, Furniture for Keystone Exchange	26.50
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	14.00
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	28.00
E. B. Dorsett, Salary Month ending October 31	100.00
Lelia M. Coveny, Inspection	2.00
C. N. Marsh, Inspection	6.00
C. P. Lyman, Inspection	20.00
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	14.00
David K. Keller, Inspection	2.00
Harold K. Bell, Inspection	2.00
Harrison Straw, Inspection	4.00
W. R. Beedy, Inspection	6.00
H. E. Owens, Inspection	8.00
May Kimball, Inspection	12.00
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	14.00
Port Royal Times, Supplies	3.00
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	14.00
Odin C. Gortner, Lecture Work	10.00

E. B. Dorsett, Expenses	91.09
Fred K. Henninger, Printing	5.00
Peter Gearhart, Lecture Work	9.00
Pennsylvania Grange News, Advertising	300.00
C. J. Bainbridge, Staff Mountings	6.00
J. T. Ailman, Postage and Expressage, 1912	352.72
L. Gertrude Bolton, Stenographer	14.00

\$ 14163.84

Mileage Orders, Session of 1911	7245.45
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Total Orders	\$ 21409.29
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EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED

Mileage Orders, Session of 1911	\$ 7245.45
Other Expenses of 1911 State Meeting	337.76
Lecture Work	2116.84
Printing	1377.99
Salaries	2079.60
National Grange Dues	2656.43
Keystone Exchange	1170.19
Inspection	476.00
Co-operation Committee	162.92
Executive Committee	624.26
Finance Committee	110.83
Equipment for Mailing Grange News	594.85
Grange News Advertising	300.00
Postage and Expressage, Sec. Office	352.72
Legislative Committee	604.18
Supplies	571.11
Premiums for Organization	185.00
Premiums for Reorganization	84.50
Committee for Auditing Credentials	40.46
Headquarters at Williams Grove	33.40
Stenographer for Grange News	225.00
Typewriter for Grange News	45.00
Bond, Detrich	15.00

\$ 14163.84

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

Report of the Executive Committee

The executive Committee presented its annual report.

Worthy Master and Patrons of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

The time has again arrived when we are expected to render unto you an account of the work done by us the past year. In doing this, we shall be as concise as possible in order that you may understand what has been done and what is mapped out for the coming year.

PLACE OF MEETING

For the second time this beautiful City of Clearfield has had the opportunity and pleasure, and may we not say the work and expense, connected with the entertainment of the State Grange. The cities of York and Williamsport were also in line for this meeting. After considering the expense connected with our last meeting (an unusual drain on the treasury) together with the advantages and privileges extended unto us, we thought it right and proper that we hold the fortieth annual session of the State Grange in this City. We have been criticised very severely for doing this, but to hold another expensive meeting in the South East would only deplete our treasury to a greater extent than it would bear at this time.

MILEAGE

The question of payment of mileage is an interesting one to the delegates. A vote of the delegates present settles the problem either for or against the payment of these sums.

Your Committee are united in their opinion and judgment that only those delegates that attend each and every session are entitled to mileage. You come here as representatives of your Grange and expect to be paid for it. Be mindful of your duty. It is not fair to your members to wait for a full and complete report of this meeting until the Journal of Proceedings is printed and distributed, as it is usually some months after the meeting. Be true to yourselves and loyal to those whom you represent unless you can come and attend all sessions, you had better not come at all.

FIELD MEETINGS AND PICNICS

A larger number of field meetings and picnics have been held the past season than ever before. Most of these meetings have been addressed by members of our Order and others within our own borders; very little outside help having been imported into it. The most notable of these meetings was the one addressed by President-elect, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, when one day of the great Grangers' Picnic at William's Grove was set aside for Grange doctrine and at which over forty thousand patrons were present. The same terms as made by this Committee and used in previous years seemed to be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

On May 28th we had a meeting in Harrisburg with the representatives of all the leading Railroads and we had some very interesting discussions on freight rates and detention of freight arriving too late and in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Railroad men all took part in the discussion, and the Farmers' side was ably argued by Brothers Creasy, McSparan, Ailman and others, and we think a great deal of good will result from that meeting. The question of Storage houses was discussed, preventing a commodity from being dumped upon the market at once to the detriment of the Railroads and the Farmers.

It was voted to have annual conferences and also to invite the Bankers to our next meeting, which will probably be held in January at the call of the Worthy Master.

On the following day the officers and members of the State Grange met with the State Superintendent and other leading educators of the State. It was discussed and decided to teach Agriculture in the Public Schools, and a resolution was adopted instructing the State Department of Education to have Agriculture

taught, and to begin the work at once. The matter was left in the hands of the State Superintendent, giving him discretionary powers. The consensus of opinion was that both patience and leniency would have to be allowed because the teachers had not been required to teach this branch of education.

PRIVACY IN OUR COMMUNICATIONS

We wish to impress upon our membership the importance of keeping in strict privacy all communications that are sent out, with the understanding that they are for private use and not for public profit. The promiscuous distribution of the register is a hindrance to the advancement of Grange activities in many ways and places. We again say:—keep these documents in entire secrecy use them for your benefit, and do not give them to every party that asks for them for the advantage of personal perusal. We propose to draw the lines tighter in the distribution of this paper and make it more difficult than ever before to obtain a copy of it. Use the same caution with all papers and in all matters that require privacy and secrecy.

LIFE INSURANCE

It has been said that the investment that pays the best profits in the world is the investment in sound Life Insurance stock, but there are few opportunities to procure such stock in these days. Your Committee has met representatives of several different Life Insurance companies and has had many interesting and instructive meetings and, while we have not decided to recommend anything at this time, yet we feel justified in saying that a company established on a legal reserve plan, where policy holders are secured against loss by the capital and surplus funds being invested in first-class bonds and farm mortgages on improved and unencumbered real estate, such a company is a safe and economical one. When a person invests his savings, he considers and demands two essentials, maximum safety of the principal and maximum interest returns. It will pay you to investigate the Farmers National Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y. This company is run on this basis, with E. B. Norris, of Sodas, for eight years Master of the New York State Grange, as President. The Grange, if it becomes interested in a Life Insurance Company, should have one controlled by members of the Grange.

GRIEVANCES

The State Grange has incurred considerable expense and trouble from the cause of grievances that have crept into it from selfish motives and imprudence, as well as from carelessness and thoughtlessness. The Subordinate Granges from which these grievances have arisen, should be settled before they reach the Grange, and should never under any circumstances be carried up to the State Grange. If the burden of expense were placed upon the individuals that create these grievances, in our opinion we are sure that most of them would be amicably settled at home.

We have received and paid over to the Treasurer the following sums, to wit:

J. E. Hoyt, Buckeye Feed Company	\$ 1.54
Whitehead-Hoag Company	2.58
Garitee & Son	5.50
One Price Clothing Company	5.39
Hooven & Allison Company	266.50
Total	\$ 281.51

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation means working together. It has been recommended, taught and practiced ever since our noble organization was established. We are now living in a different age; conditions have changed; the manufactures and wholesalers are not willing to make contracts on the same terms as they did in days gone by, due to the fact that the manufacturers have placed their goods in the hands of the jobber, and he in the hands of the wholesaler. Hence a plan will be submitted to this honorable body for your further consideration, whereby we have been working under the resolution passed by the State Grange one year ago.

1st. To provide a bureau which shall contract for quantities of those commodities which the farmers use. On behalf of the Subordinate Grange, members may purchase their needs through this Bureau, dividing the profits usually divided by the middlemen, and provide for the selling of the products of the farm. So that the things which the farmers raise may get to the consumer more quickly and more advantageously, both to the producer and consumer, by perfecting a modern system of distribution. It shall not be the object of the association to create conditions other than those created by legitimate business, but all purchases and sales will be made at the market price and the Grange members who deal with the association shall share in the profits that may accrue.

The Association shall at all times be under the control of the State Grange and in charge of a directorate, which shall consist of the Master, Secretary, and the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

We hope that the suggestions herein made will be weightily considered and, if approved, acted upon. Your committee have kept their eyes open to the best interests of the Grange and have done our best to guard the financial interests of the Order, and in closing our parting work to you is, "Be true to yourselves and then you cannot be false to any man."

Signed by and on behalf of the Committee,

C. H. DILDINE,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
I. FRANK CHANDLER,

The report was adopted as read.

Report of Worthy Gate Keeper

The report of the Worthy Gate Keeper, Alex. Strittmatter was then presented.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The official duties of the Gate Keeper are all performed at the sessions of the State Grange, and no report is necessary. I desire, however, to make a few suggestions.

Two years ago I read a paper before this State Grange in which I discussed the progress and the importance of the movement for popular government.

Sentiment since that time has grown more rapidly than ever before. The voters, regardless of party affiliation, are determined to rid State and Nation of the domination of bosses. Pennsylvania voters are as independent and progressive as any in the Country. It seems that the majority of the incoming Legislature will not be dominated by the machine that controlled in the past.

There are many reforms needed in this State, but I want to say emphatically that the most important thing for the present is to make such changes in our fundamental law as will restore to the people the power to control legislation in the future and make it impossible for bosses to dictate what shall and what shall not be law.

Under the leadership of that faithful champion of popular government, Hon. Herbert S. Bigelow, Ohio, has, during the past year, adopted a new constitution and included in it by an overwhelming vote, the Initiative and Referendum.

Let Pennsylvania voters have the opportunity and they will not be outdone by Ohio. I consider this the most important reform at this time, and feel that too strong an effort cannot be made to have the incoming Legislature submit to the voter of this State a constitutional amendment providing for the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall.

My work as Gatekeeper closes with this meeting, and I am not available for re-election. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my hearty thanks for the courtesies that have always been extended to me while performing my duties.

ALEX. STRITTMATTER.

The following resolution offered by Hon. S. E. Nivin was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the railroad fare, by the shortest route, of delegates to this meeting be paid by the State Grange.

Hon. E. B. Norris, Worthy Past Master of the New York State Grange was

introduced and explained the claims and advantages of the Sterling Life Insurance Company.

Worthy Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Hon. Leonard Rhone followed with a brief and highly appropriate address.

Report of the Worthy Lady Assistant Steward

The report of the Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Mary D. Howden was received and ordered to appear in the Journal.

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

Another year of seedtime and harvest has passed and Time's busy wheel has turned to the closing of another year. As we meet once more in annual session the toil and stress of the past months are forgotten in the pleasure of again greeting old-time friends and forming new acquaintances. Yes, time has sped too rapidly for our reluctant feet and, as we review the work of the year that is gone, the question comes to us, "Have we kept in step with Time along the lines of progress?"

The slogan of the Grange from the Atlantic to the Pacific is Progression. Our Order was instituted not for amusement only, but to accomplish great aims. We cannot be an idler in the ranks and fulfill our obligation to the Order. It has come to me many times in the past that our reports to this body have in a measure been meaningless. Something written because of necessity and not a report of work accomplished. But today I can bring you something more definite; something in which we have become intensely interested.

In McKean County we have a very successful County Fair. It had been in progress for five years before any attention was given the children. Then it was thought that a department where the children under sixteen years of age could exhibit specimens of their skill and industry would add attractiveness to the Fair. This was done, and the writer was appointed Superintendent of the Juvenile Department. The beginning was uphill work. It takes time and labor to create interest. Parents were slow to see the benefit such a movement would be for their children and the work, new from the beginning for the Superintendent, led to many discouragements, and during the first two years little was accomplished.

But this year we had an exhibit to be proud of and that made the older ones take notice and look to their laurels. Today the children's department is an acknowledged success and one of the show places of the Fair. Our work for the coming year is well under way. Arrangements are being perfected to furnish the children with garden and flower seeds without any cost to them. The seeds will be put in packages, five of vegetables and five of flowers, each package exactly alike. Any child who applies for a package of the seeds and agrees to plant and cultivate them to the best of his ability and bring the product to the Fair with a written statement of how they were grown, can compete for a special premium, and also compete for the regular premium in each class. Then in addition to this we are going to ask the State Grange to award a Medal to the winner of the special premium. To insure success in this venture, we are planning to visit the Granges in the County and urge the parents to encourage the children in this work and also to visit as many of the schools as possible and solicit the co-operation of the Superintendent and Teachers. We feel confident that, if this is done, results must come.

Work for the children is not lost. If we can teach the boys habits of thrift and industry and the girls to be competent, careful housewives, proud of their ability in doing the every-day duties that make home what it should be, we shall save much sorrow and discord in after years. A recent Department of Agriculture bulletin speaks of the decline of the housewifely habit of "Putting up" stores of canned goods and preserves. If this is a decline, a fine art is being lost. 'Tis true that many women believe it is just as cheap to buy the goods canned and so save labor. When the work is done at home, one knows just the quality of fruit or vegetable used, and the best is none too good; but when one buys them ready canned, there is a prospect of half-ripened or partly decayed fruit being used and they lack the sparkle and flavor of the home grown article.

Everything possible is being done in these days to lighten labor, but if it must be at the expense of health, then we had better think less of the labor and more of health. The woman who wins bridge prizes, or who reads a flowery paper before the woman's club, is at the front in modern society, but some old-time instinct so lives in her that she stands humbled and reduced to silence when a well filled closet of canned fruits, jellies and preserves are opened for her inspection. So let us teach the children the old-fashioned homey ways and count no sacrifice too great to help them to attain the high standard of true manhood and womanhood which our Order teachers.

In closing, we wish to give account of our stewardship. The wardrobe intrusted to our keeping has been kept, insured and cared for to the best of our ability, and today it is here ready for use as needed. In the six years as your Lady Stewards no word of criticism has reached our ears. While the work has been imperfectly done, you have borne with us patiently, and I thank you. In the coming years no thought will be so green in memory's chamber as the friendships formed and the hours passed in these sessions. And as we lay down the mantle of our service and it falls on more competent shoulders, we ask in all sincerity that you forget the mistakes of the past and say kindly, as did One of old, "She hath done what she could."

Fraternally submitted,

MARY D. HOWDEN, L. A. S.

TUESDAY EVENING

Public Meeting

IN

OPERA HOUSE

SINGLETON BELL, ESQ., CHAIRMAN

Address of Welcome on Behalf of City A. H. Woodward, Esq., Burgess
Response J. T. Ailman, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange
Address J. P. O'Laughlin, Esq., on behalf of Chamber of Commerce
Response John A. McSparran, Secretary State Grange Ex. Com.

Program for Overflow Meeting

IN

COURT HOUSE

W. C. MILLER, ESQ., CHAIRMAN

Address of Welcome on behalf of Clearfield County
Response Hon. A. O. Smith, President Judge
Address W. T. Creasy, Master Pennsylvania State Grange
Response R. P. Kester on behalf of Pomona Grange
Response E. B. Dorsett, Lecturer Pennsylvania State Grange

Music furnished by Clearfield High School Band.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Grange opened in full form by Worthy Master Creasy.

The Worthy Master appointed Brothers M. S. Bond, E. M. Davis and Peter Gearhart to escort President E. E. Sparks and Prof. R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture to the hall. On motion of Bro. F. H. Williamson, of Delaware Co., the Secretary was directed to convey the sympathies of the State Grange to Bro. Thos. Sharpless of West Chester on account of his serious illness.

Additional resolutions were introduced for reference to committees.

Report of the Finance Committee

Your Finance Committee beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully examined the books of the Secretary and find them a model of neatness and accuracy, correct in every detail. We have also examined and verified the accounts of the Treasurer and compared them with those of the Secretary and find they agree in their amounts and report a balance of \$18,943.25 in hands of the Treasurer in the General fund, \$4034.11 in the Surplus fund, and \$81.59 in the Local Option fund. We regret that we have to report a falling off during the year in the General fund of \$1810.77. However we are advised that \$1000 of this deficiency is money loaned to the Keystone Co-operating Company, which will probably be returned to the Treasury in the near future. It is a matter of regret that the rebates from our business houses is so meager. We would recommend that a reasonable rebate be required from all our business houses. And that arrangements with business houses that are unsatisfactory be cancelled and new contracts be made. We have examined the accounts of A. Nevin Detrich, Manager of Grange News and find a balance to his credit in Bank of \$385.

We would recommend that the management of the Lecture Bureau be placed in the hands of the Master believing it will insure greater economy and give better satisfaction. We recommend that the business of the Keystone Co-operative Committee be placed in the hands of their officers who shall be held responsible, so that in no case can the State Grange be liable for any loss that may occur in their business. We approve of placing the National Grange Organization fund in the hands of the Secretary of the State Grange.

We, your Finance Committee do not desire to use any authority that does not properly belong to us, but as guardians of the Treasury we will try to keep a constant eye on the Financial condition of the State Grange and suggest means of economy whereby the Finances may be prevented from getting the "Take off" and need heroic methods of treatment.

To this intent we suggest that all bills paid from the State Grange Treasury, first pass through the hands of this committee for examination.

We recommend that all bills be closely itemized and plainly stated and services named.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of placing the State Grange on a solid Financial Standing.

J. A. HERR,
W. H. GRABE,
W. S. ROSS.

The report was adopted as read.

Prof. R. L. Watts was introduced and addressed the State Grange. Dr. Ruth A. Deeter of Mechanicsburg, Pa., conveyed to the State Grange the greet-

ings of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association and briefly addressed the Grange on the subject of an amendment to the State Constitution granting to women the right to vote.

Bro. A. Nevin Detrich, Managing Editor of Pennsylvania Grange News read his report.

Grange News Report

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The Executive and Financial Committees have told you of the financial condition of Grange News. We are glad again to report that our paper is not only self-supporting but has a comfortable working surplus. A monthly statement is rendered to the Worthy Master and the Executive Committee.

The circulation of Grange News is now in excess of 31,000 copies a month and if the Grange continues to grow—as it will continue to grow—it looks like it will not be long until we will be in the 35,000 class. I want to talk with you representatives directly at this time on several important matters as they affect Grange News and its welfare. First, our circulation. As you understand, our circulation depends upon the membership of the order. Every new name added to our list means added expense and no additional revenue. During the past two years we have made no appeal for subscriptions from Subordinate Granges, but we want you representatives, when you get back home, to take this matter up with your Granges and if you can raise a couple of dollars, five or ten, send it to us and your dividend will be increased value in our paper. Why not hold a Grange News night in your Grange?

When lists are sent us by subordinate secretaries they should contain one name from each family in your Grange. You should keep duplicate lists on file in your Grange hall. When a member dies or moves away, report it to us promptly and, by reference to your lists send his or her name to us just as it was originally sent. If it is Mrs. M. A. Smith on our lists, for instance, do not return it as Mrs. Julia Smith. We have no information which tells us these names belong to the same sister.

Get subscriptions for Grange News at 25 cents a year from farmers in your neighborhood who are not Patrons and we will help you make Patrons of them. We allow 5 yearly subscriptions for \$1.00. This dollar investment might get you a couple of members. Try it.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Grange News offers only reliable advertisements. As we have told State Grange before, it would be easy for us to crowd our columns with patent medicine ads., rebus and puzzle ads., free prize ads., and such junk, but we will not have them. They lower the dignity of a publication. We offer you the best. You should do business with Grange News advertisers and thus practice real co-operation. Answer our ads. rather than similar ads. in other papers—and always direct your inquiry as the address appears in the paper. Advertisers key their ads. and credit different papers with replies which they receive.

OUR POLICY

The policy of Grange News never varies. We are of, for and by the Grange and we stick to our slogan: "Hew to the line; let the chips fall where they may."

We want communications from Patrons on live topics. We want reports of Pomona Grange meetings. We want the undivided help of all to continue our paper a potent agency for good.

Fraternally submitted,

A. NEVIN DETRICH, Managing Editor.

Report adopted.

Hon. Peter Gearhart offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

The administration of the National Department of Agriculture should be in perfect harmony with the farm and with the farmer. In the memory of the

present generation at least the administration of this important branch of government, we regret to say, has been more responsive to the demands of capital and big business interests than to the demands of the farming class. We sincerely hope for a reform along this line in the new national administration.

We believe that the Secretary of Agriculture should be a practical farmer, one who knows by real experience the demands of farm life and whose sympathies with the farm are unquestioned, and whose ability as an executive has been proved. In our judgment the scientific end of the department should devolve upon a Deputy Secretary, preferably one of the able men connected with our various state agricultural colleges.

The wishes of the Grange should have great weight in the selection of a Secretary of Agriculture. It is the one great national farm organization and the endorsement by the National Grange of the ideas herewith expressed we commend. The Pennsylvania State Grange is worthy of consideration in the appointment of the next Secretary of Agriculture and therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Worthy State Master Creasy, Worthy State Secretary Ailman and Brother John A. McSparran be, and hereby are, elected a committee on behalf of this State Grange, to wait upon President-elect Wilson and lay before him the desires of this body as expressed in these resolutions, and generally to confer upon the agricultural department of government with the President-elect.

Report of Transportation Committee

The Committee on Transportation reported as follows:

The great importance of *Transportation* to the agriculturalist of Pennsylvania can hardly be comprehended, but the following is a brief summary of the facts.

We have about 224,000 farmers in this State. The value of their staple crops in 1911 was about \$150,000,000.00. 75 per cent. of this vast commodity must come over dirt roads to market before it reaches the Railroad or water ways, and in figuring the average distance this product must be moved over dirt roads, (beside the commodities we buy and take back to our farms) and computing cost per ton to move all this is found to be \$1.12 more over dirt roads than over brick or macadam roads. Thus it can readily be seen that millions of dollars would be saved to our class of people if it were possible to replace dirt roads with permanent macadam or brick highways.

We would favor building these roads narrower so they would reach farther in length with the money available to use for this purpose. In New York State they are adopting the plan of building 8 feet wide with brick with cement curb and foundation and balance with gravel, deep and well rolled, to turn out on, in passing other vehicles. This gives a fine permanent road, which will require but slight expense for maintenance.

The location of such highways should be routed first so when completed, they will extend from one market town to another, which would give a double advantage in the way of competition among buyers, and enable our people to transfer heavy loads the entire distance. As a fence is no stronger than its weakest place, also a road is no more available than its deepest mud hole.

The matter of building and maintaining dirt roads is a subject that our members are constantly discussing and are getting their diversified opinions nearer to the perfect methods, considering drainage, material, requirements and cash available, and they are recognizing the fact that capable supervision should be had over more extended territory, to cause more uniform and more economical and better construction.

The general demand by Patrons of the several states of the union, seems to be for Federal aid for public roads, and what gives these demands strength is the fact that permanent roads is a proposition too large for the rural populace to undertake, or even for the State, to meet the demand, the importance of which, to the public, is greater than the improvements of waterways which the Government does not hesitate to appropriate large sums to improve, notwithstanding the importance of the Panama Canal.

Did we hear someone say the auto has brought this great demand for good roads? We reply that it has had its influence, but remember, that the things our great organization has fought for, and accomplished, has, and will still make the demand for good roads an ever growing issue, viz. Rural delivery of the mails, and the Parcel Post, which will make the load heavier as its usefulness to our people becomes known and appreciated.

Now we have got this transportation question about up to the Railroads, and what we want of them is better equipment for transporting perishable commodities as fruit, vegetables, milk, meat, etc., for local shipment. We see cold storage cars passing over the railroad from the Great West, with the name of the great meat trusts and fruit trusts marked upon the cars, but not even an ice box in the corner of a local car for us. Let us demand this service, in the way we have other things and got them.

Then comes the greatest injustice of all. The freight and express rates that we are forced to pay in sending and receiving the vast amount of products we ship, and great volume, in commodities shipped or expressed to us.

"Jones may pay the freight" in York State but he don't in Pennsylvania. The old grange song, "The Farmer Feeds Them All" tells the story here. What is the remedy? We are looking towards *three* agencies, any of which might give relief.

1st. Interstate Commerce Commission. 2nd, The possibility of getting a Public Utility commission in this state, as they have in New York State whose powers to regulate exceeds any known tribunal, and 3rd, to get the physical value of all railroads in state or interstate as a basis for regulating the maximum *rate* on freight and passenger traffic, that such railroad companies may charge. The true Physical value of a railroad would be actual cost of constructing and equipping it for business. At the present time, capable engineers would figure this cost or value, more readily by going over a road already constructed, than they could a prospective road, and they are doing *that* constantly. So the matter of finding the correct physical value of railroads in our state, or interstate railways, is within the reach of Interstate commerce commission, or a Public Utility Commission, if we were so fortunate as to have one in *our* state.

If the common law allows a railroad company to fix such rates on freight and passenger traffic as will give them 6 per cent of their investments (if the road earns that much) it behooves us, the public, who pay these rates, to know the true value upon which these rates can be rightfully fixed.

At the present time we are paying rates based upon over capitalization, and inflated bond issues. And again these bonds and mortgages figure against the public, for whether full value have ever been received for them or not, they stand against the railroad company; and yearly interest must be paid upon them by the railroad company who in turn takes it out of gross earnings, and rates *we* pay must be higher, to leave them the 6 per cent. on assumed investment. Again they "double cross" the public by electing officials from among large stock holders who control, and vote \$50,000 salaries for president where \$10,000 would be ample, and correspondingly high salaries along down the line, which comes out of the gross receipts, and the public must pay in still higher rates.

Any corporation who gets its charter and right of "Eminent Domain" from a state, should be *controlled* by the state through laws that are made to protect the public, but, if by chance such corporation should get *control* of the law making bodies or department of the state, what are we, the public, going to do about it? The same powers would keep us from getting a Public Utility Commission. The best way we see, under existing circumstances, is to be given lower rates, and better accommodations from common carriers in this great state of Pennsylvania.

What happens when these railroad companies are called upon to share the burdens of taxation? They report to the Auditor General the amount of their capital stock, bonds, mortgages etc. and the law says it must not be *less* than stock would bring, at the price sold for during the six months preceeding the time such report is required by the Auditor General, and upon the amount so fixed they are assessed five mills on the dollar on capital stock, also there are 4 mills tax to pay on their bonds and mortgages, but *alas* we find them mostly held by bond holders outside of this state, and under the law exempt from taxation, so

far as this state is concerned. In fact, these bonds and mortgages against railroads are mostly floated in the great financial center, New York City, and held there. The railroad companies who pay interest on bonds are required by the Auditor General's Department to retain from interest paid, on such bonds as are held in the State, the 4 mill tax and turn it over to their department.

The average value of railroad property as ascertained through its capital stock and indebtedness in the U. S. average about \$65,000.00 per mile, but in Pennsylvania that value is augmented to about \$200,000.00 per mile as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by *this* method they show the capital stock of all railroads in Pennsylvania as near as can be ascertained, as outstanding, is \$1,830,000,000.00. The bonded indebtedness \$2,195,000,000.00, and other forms of indebtedness \$425,000,000.00, a total of \$4,450,000,000.00, and the *cost*, as sworn to, of such roads is approximately \$2,555,000,000.00 and the equipment of \$462,000,000.00 and stocks, bonds they own and hold against other corporations mostly coal companies (which we supposed was against the law) is \$982,000,000.00 more and cash assets of \$385,000,000.00 and other assets \$308,000,000.00 make a total of \$4,692,000,000.00. Notwithstanding these reports, and while we know *not* what the *true* physical value would be figured by a correct and fair system, but we feel *confident*, (judging from the history of inflation and over capitalization of all such companies for the purpose of speculation, and manipulation to evade reduction in rates, etc.) that the value mentioned, will exceed the true value by half and we will welcome the result of a test and pray that it may not be long in coming, adding work and diligence to our prayer, realizing that eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.

G. D. HEATH,
R. E. WESTLAKE,
WALTER W. EHRGOTT,
MRS. J. CLARK McCULLOCH,
MRS. H. M. JOHNSON.

Report adopted as read.

On motion of the Worthy Chaplain, H. C. Teagarden, the Worthy Master was given authority to substitute others for the committee appointed to wait on President-elect Wilson in the interest of farmers in the appointments for the Department of Agriculture at Washington.



WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Report of the Committee on Horticulture

The Committee on Horticulture reported as follows:

As there were no resolutions for the Committee to act upon, they believe some suggestions might be beneficial, namely:

PURCHASE OF TREES AND PLANTS

All trees and plants should be bought direct from reliable Nurseries. By so doing a large saving may be made; also the guarantee of trees having a uniform size and true to name.

PREPARATION OF GROUND

The ground should be well prepared before planting.

PRUNING YOUNG TREES

Young trees should be pruned according to the ideas of the fruit grower himself.

PESTS AFFECTING FRUIT TREES

This is the most important subject of them all. The following may be kept under control by spraying with lime sulphur when trees are dormant. San Jose Scale, Leaf blister mite, leaf curl, green aphid and curculio. Codling moth may be controlled by the use of arsenate of lead, first spraying when buds start, second when blossoms drop, and third, two weeks later.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

The only effectual way of controlling borers is to dig them out. This could be largely avoided if there could be a law enacted to force each and every property owner to destroy all useless apple trees, thorn bushes, etc., which are the greatest harbinger of pests we have.

It might be well to mention at this time that there has been a large number of agents travelling all through our state selling liquids, salves, powders, etc., to be placed under the bark and into the heart of trees, guaranteed to kill San Jose scale, tree borers, and some even claimed that their concoctions would produce larger and finer fruit. Avoid these fellows, as they are impostors and frauds.

The State Department of Agriculture has given us great assistance through demonstrations and Farmers' Institutes. Horticulture has come to be a commercial business instead of a pleasure in this beautiful State of ours. As we can equal any in appearance and excel all in quality, we recommend that the State Grange members all over our State put their shoulders to the wheel and use their influence with our Legislators to make liberal appropriation for the continuance of the good work which we have started.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. BONEAR,
M. C. BRONSON,
CHAS. E. MARTIN,
MRS. GEORGE PETER,
ELIZABETH HOWELL.

Committee.

Report adopted as read.

Mrs. Helen Smith, President of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress League, addressed the Grange.

At a conference of Worthy Master Creasy, Dr. E. E. Sparks of the State College and the Lady Officers of the State Grange it was decided to have a grand rally day for the young people of the Grange at State College on June 16, 1913.

The special hour for the suggestion of candidates for the several offices of the State Grange having arrived the following names were presented:

Master—Wm. T. Creasy, of Columbia County.

Overseer—E. B. Dorsett, Tioga County; Jno. A. McSparran, Lancaster County.

Lecturer—R. P. Keester, Clearfield County.

Steward—Theo. Kline, Wayne County; W. F. Throop, Crawford County.

Asst. Steward—Horace L. Way, Chester County; R. E. Green, Warren County.

Chaplain—Rev. Geo. Hatch, Clearfield County; Rev. H. G. T. Teagarden, Jefferson County.

Treasurer—S. E. Nivin, Chester County.

Secretary—J. T. Ailman, Juniata County; J. C. McClure, Mercer County.

Gate Keeper—Arthur Chase, Bradford County.

Pomona—Mrs. Georgia Piolett, Bradford County.

Flora—Mrs. Anna B. Brunges, Wyoming County.

Ceres—Mrs. Hannah McK. Lyons, Chester County.

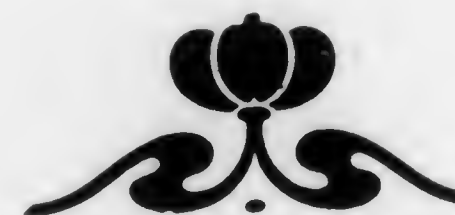
L. A. S.—Mrs. Addie Miller, Erie County; Mrs. Estella Rossell, Erie County.

Executive Committee—William Armstrong, Luzerne County; Hervey Smith, Lycoming County; J. J. Walker, Allegheny County; C. A. Miller, Crawford County.

Finance Committee—Fred E. Wilmarth, Susquehanna County; J. A. Herr, Clinton County.

E. B. Dorsett reported orally on the progress made in securing stock for the Keystone Grange Exchange.

The proposed By-Laws for the Keystone Grange Exchange were read and discussed and referred to the Stockholders for adoption.



WEDNESDAY EVENING

The evening was given to degree work.

The following were obligated in the Fifth Degree:

NAME	GRANGE No.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Milton Harvey	1463	Tarentum	Allegheny
Geo. W. Imler	1309	Henrietta	Bedford
Arthur Tuttle	1351	Smith's Ferry	Beaver
Ellen V. O'Shea	1544	Bedford	Bedford
L. B. Bunham	188	Nichols, N. Y.	Bradford
L. B. Dunham	188	Nichols, N. Y.	Bradford
Mrs. E. C. Morrow	1429	Sugar Run	Bradford
E. C. Morrow	1429	Sugar Run	Bradford
Mrs. S. A. Walton	1527	Edison	Bucks
S. A. Walton	1527	Edison	Bucks
Silas Myers	1545	Chalfont	Bucks
Mrs. J. M. McGinley	1480	Chicora	Butler
J. E. Brown	1494	Butler	Butler
J. A. Ash	1517	Evans City	Butler
H. J. Dunwoody	1525	Harrisville	Butler
W. H. Shakley	1541	Bruin	Butler
Edgar B. Hamm	1032	Weatherly	Carbon
Arch Irvin	—	Bald Eagle	Center
Mrs. D. W. Corman	158	Spring Mills	Center
D. W. Corman	158	Spring Mills	Center
Martha Warring	1572	Philipsburg	Center
Mrs. E. Lamere	1272	Philipsburg	Center
Mrs. C. Victoria Robinson	1179	Downingtown	Chester
Chas. W. Robinson	1179	Downingtown	Chester
Catharine E. Byerly	1306	Glenmore	Chester
David G. Byerly	1306	Glenmore	Chester
O. T. Tobias	533	Glen Richey	Clearfield
Lourena Hartspelt	534	Grampian	Clearfield
Jas. A. McPherson	584	Clearfield	Clearfield
Curtin Taylor	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Sarah E. McCracken	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Dortha A. Bell	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Blanche Hatch	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Frances Dickev	706	Bell's Landing	Clearfield
Della Johnson	706	Curry Run	Clearfield
Wade J. Bell	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
J. M. Johnson	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
P. B. Curry	706	Curry Run	Clearfield
William Dickey	706	Grampian	Clearfield
J. B. McKeehen	758	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
Joseph T. Johnson	758	Berwinsdale	Clearfield
Edna Dunlap	808	DuBois	Clearfield
Linnie Dotts	975	Irvona	Clearfield
Miss Effie Rupert	1357	Mahaffey	Clearfield
H. M. Diem	1357	Mahaffey	Clearfield
M. R. Porter	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield
J. R. Ardary	1145	Curwensville	Clearfield
S. C. Watts	1146	Curwensville	Clearfield
J. A. Neelen	1146	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
R. H. Tubbs	1146	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
B. W. Norris	1146	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
J. E. Raugex	1534	Frenchville	Clearfield
Mrs. Emily Glassner	378	Beech Creek	Climon.

NAME	GRANGE No.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Geo. L. Schrack	1470	Boonville	Clinton
R. Brooks Parker	108	Rohrsburg	Columbia
W. T. Smith	556	Conneautville	Crawford
John A. Artman	895	Jamestown	Crawford
H. C. Beatty	1034	Saegertown	Crawford
Fred E. Hamilton	1177	Meadville	Crawford
Mrs. J. Clark McCulloch	1509	Shippensburg	Cumberland
J. Clark McCulloch	1509	Shippensburg	Cumberland
Anthony Samick	1155	St. Marys	Elk
Mrs. A. G. Johnson	89	Union City	Erie
A. G. Johnson	89	Union City	Erie
J. Howard Dunn	1052	Vanderbilt	Fayette
Jas. Bryson	1103	Uniontown	Fayette
Grover R. F. Hagerty	1144	Upper Middleton	Fayette
N. O. Phillips	1169	Smock	Fayette
M. E. McKim	1340	Concord	Franklin
Harriet Luse Bell	1330	Jefferson	Greene
Edem L. Webster	1444	Harveys	Greene
W. W. Parry	1542	Harveys	Greene
H. C. Pittman	1359	Cherry Tree	Indiana
I. D. Muman	1409	Marion Center	Indiana
Mrs. Nettie Muman	1409	Marion Center	Indiana
M. C. Knapp	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
I. M. Klepfer	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
J. M. Magill	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
J. A. Thompson	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
Daisy Myers	1440	Princeton	Lawrence
G. U. Myers	1440	Princeton	Lawrence
J. F. Smith	1505	Celia, Beaver Co.	Lawrence
Wm. Backhaus	1506	Jackson Center	Mercer
Joseph Heildebran	1508	Clark's Mills	Mercer
Emma L. Everett	1453	Kunkletown	Monroe
Mrs. A. S. Hoffman	218	Northumberland	Northumberland
A. S. Hoffman	218	Northumberland	Northumberland
W. T. Crow	759	Liverpool	Perry
Lizzie Bensley	1499	Egypt Mills	Pike
Edgar V. Bensley	1499	Egypt Mills	Pike
Hannah Austin	1254	Austin	Potter
R. S. Austin	1254	Austin	Potter
Mrs. Anna L. Faust	1418	Barnesville	Schuylkill
A. C. Faust	1418	Barnesville	Schuylkill
J. E. Payne	907	Herrick Center	Susquehanna
Frank Donnelly	1209	Friendsville	Susquehanna
Albert Denning	912	Lawrenceville	Tioga
Geo. A. Hughes	1223	Tioga	Tioga
Amelia E. Winkleblech	434	Lewisburg	Union
J. B. Kinklebech	434	Lewisburg	Union
S. H. Prichard	281	Franklin	Venango
C. Oakley Maurer	1348	Utica	Venango
Mrs. Hettie Way	870	Akely	Warren
Charles Way	870	Akely	Warren
L. A. McMurray	1437	Canonsburg	Washington
R. R. Cummins	1503	McDonald	Washington
H. A. Lindley	1520	Washington	Washington
Mrs. Samuel Flack	1523	Washington	Washington
Samuel Flack	1523	Washington	Washington
D. C. Day	1543	Washington	Washington
Mrs. R. A. Smith	861	Sterling	Wayne
R. A. Smith	861	Sterling	Wayne
Mrs. H. W. Bonear	1071	Honesdale	Wayne
H. W. Bonear	1071	Honesdale	Wayne

making a class of 114 members

The Sixth Degree was conferred in full form by Worthy Past Master Leonard Rhone, on a class of 336 members.

NAME	GRANGE NO.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Wm. J. Christy	1462	Tarentum, R. D. 2	Allegheny
Milton Harvey	1463	Tarentum	Allegheny
J. O. Elliott	1463	Tarentum	Allegheny
Arthur Tuttle	1351	Smith's Ferry	Beaver
D. W. W. Diehl	698	Everett	Bedford
Mrs. Ida V. Diehl	698	Everett	Bedford
Samuel Fink	1104	Hopewell	Bedford
Sylvester Ritchey	1424	Everett, R. D. 5	Bedford
Alice Ritchey	1424	Everett, R. D. 5	Bedford
Jas. H. O'Shea	1544	Bedford, R. D. 3	Bedford
Ellen V. O'Shea	1544	Bedford, R. D. 3	Bedford
Frank B. Hollenbach	1512	Bernville	Berks
Elias M. Gerhard	1532	Strausstown	Berks
Geo. W. Imler	1309	Henrietta	Blair
Mrs. Eliza Lewis	1390	Bald Eagle	Blair
Minnie Friday	1390	Bald Eagle	Blair
Mrs. Ellie Lewis	1390	Bald Eagle	Blair
Mrs. Bertha Norman	1390	Bald Eagle	Blair
W. L. Biles	512	New Albany, R. R. 44	Bradford
Mrs. E. C. Morrow	1429	Sugar Run	Bradford
E. C. Morrow	1429	Sugar Run	Bradford
Rachel H. Buckman	507	Wood Hill	Bucks
Edward T. Buckman	507	Wood Hill	Bucks
Junia Torbert	688	Newtown	Bucks
Wm. S. Torbert	688	Newtown	Bucks
Lloyd R. Wilson	1446	Richboro	Bucks
F. A. Rich	1513	Mechanicsville	Bucks
Mrs. S. A. Walton	1527	Edison	Bucks
S. A. Walton	1527	Edison	Bucks
E. H. Lovett	1539	Morrisville	Bucks
Laura E. Lovett	1539	Morrisville	Bucks
Silas Myers	1545	Chalfont	Bucks
Chas. W. Pflugh	133	Butler, R. D. 9	Butler
Mrs. A. L. Cooper	1441	Slippery Rock	Butler
John H. Magee	1471	Portersville	Butler
J. C. Lehnerd	1475	Butler	Butler
J. M. McCullough	1476	Chicora	Butler
M. J. McGinley	1480	Chicora	Butler
R. J. Speer	1484	Harrisville	Butler
J. P. Simpson	1493	Saxonburg	Butler
J. E. Brown	1494	Butler	Butler
J. A. Ash	1517	Evans City	Butler
H. J. Dunwoody	1525	Harrisville	Butler
W. H. Shakley	1541	Bruin	Butler
Edgar B. Hamm	1032	Weatherly	Carbon
Mrs. D. W. Corman	158	Spring Mills	Center
D. W. Corman	158	Spring Mills	Center
Joseph K. Bitner	158	Spring Mills	Center
Myrtie Irwin	290	Bald Eagle, Blair	Center
Arch Irwin	290	Bald Eagle, Blair	Center
O. H. Nason	325	Julian	Center
Mrs. E. Lamere	1272	Philipsburg	Center
Miss Martha Warring	1272	Philipsburg	Center
Frank T. Way	19	Kennett Square	Chester
Edith S. Sweigert	63	Avondale	Chester
Edith S. Sweigart	63	Avondale	Chester
Chas. W. Robinson	1179	Downingtown	Chester
Mrs. C. Victoria Robinson	1179	Downingtown	Chester
Mrs. H. L. Detweiler	1304	Spring City	Chester

NAME	GRANGE NO.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
David G. Byerly	1306	Glen Moore	Chester
Catharine E. Byerly	1306	Glen Moore	Chester
Harry B. Lefevre	1394	Marshallton Station	Chester
Mame T. Lefevre	1394	Marshallton Station	Chester
J. Grier Dain	1496	Malvern	Chester
Mrs. J. Grier Dain	1496	Malvern	Chester
C. F. Reinsel	563	Strattonville	Clarion
John P. Reed	1101	Miola	Clarion
M. R. Porter	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield
Clara Shimmel	1331	West Decatur	Clearfield
Cecil A. Read	533	Clearfield	Clearfield
Edna M. Read	533	Clearfield	Clearfield
Luella Bloom	533	Clearfield	Clearfield
O. T. Tobias	533	Glen Ritchey	Clearfield
Lorena Hartzfeld	534	Grampian	Clearfield
Richard S. Irwin	584	Clearfield	Clearfield
Anna Irwin	584	Clearfield	Clearfield
Mrs. Letitia Wrigley	584	Clearfield	Clearfield
James A. McPherson	584	Clearfield	Clearfield
Samuel C. Read	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
G. E. Taylor	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Mrs. G. E. Taylor	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Clark D. Read	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Curtin Taylor	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Thos. Taylor, Jr.	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Mark Lansley	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Crawford Luddee	623	Clearfield	Clearfield
Frances Dickey	706	Bells Landing	Clearfield
William Dickey	706	Grampian	Clearfield
Wm. B. Stephenson	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Sarah E. McCracken	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Wade J. Bell	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
J. M. Johnson	706	Curry Run	Clearfield
J. R. Newcomer	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Dortha A. Bell	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Belle Lerrick	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
James G. Byers	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Harry M. Mechley	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
A. T. Bell	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Mrs. Blanche Hatch	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
J. M. Frampton	706	Curry Run	Clearfield
W. E. Curry	706	Curry Run	Clearfield
Della Johnson	706	Mahaffey	Clearfield
P. B. Curry	706	Curry Run	Clearfield
T. A. Woods	715	Olanta	Clearfield
J. B. McKeehen	758	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
Joseph T. Johnson	758	Berwindale	Clearfield
Earl Kramer	788	Shawsville	Clearfield
C. E. Ashenfelter	808	DuBois	Clearfield
Miss Edna Dunlap	808	DuBois	Clearfield
T. G. Lee	975	Utahville	Clearfield
Olga P. Williams	975	Utahville	Clearfield
Linnie Dotts	975	Irvona	Clearfield
G. O. Goss	1145	Curwensville	Clearfield
Ray S. Read	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield
Mrs. Geo. Smeal	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield
W. S. Carr	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield
Charles Sandri	1145	Curwensville	Clearfield
Mrs. Anna B. Bloom	1145	Curwensville	Clearfield
L. W. Goss	1145	Curwensville	Clearfield
Mary S. Gearhart	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield
E. Pearl Wilson	1145	Clearfield	Clearfield

NAME	GRANGE No.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
J. S. McCreery	1146	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
S. C. Watts	1146	Curwensville	Clearfield
Mervil Straw	1146	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
J. A. Nolen	1146	Kerrmoor	Clearfield
Alva Brothers	1201	Westover	Clearfield
David Marshall	1240	Penfield	Clearfield
Sara Hartsfeld	1318	DuBois	Clearfield
E. B. Gilpatrick	1331	Wallaceton	Clearfield
Cordelia McLarren	1331	West Decatur	Clearfield
H. M. Diem	1359	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Effie Rupert	1359	Mahaffey	Clearfield
Miss Alta Hoover	1405	Munson Station	Clearfield
L. C. Wertz	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
C. A. Hoover	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
Mrs. C. A. Hoover	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
Orvis Wertz	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
Alta M. Wertz	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
Erce E. Hoover	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
Joseph Moyer	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
D. A. Moyer	1406	Kylertown	Clearfield
J. E. Rougeux	1534	Frenchville	Clearfield
Mrs. Emily Glossner	378	Beech Creek	Clinton
C. V. Johnson	1189	Woolrich	Clinton
Geo. L. Schrack	1470	Boonville	Clinton
Sadie A. Kline	52	Bloomsburg, R. R. 3,	Columbia
J. Frank Kline	52	Bloomsburg, R. R. 3,	Columbia
J. P. Laubach	105	Fairmount Springs	Columbia
R. Brooks Parker	108	Rohrsburg	Columbia
J. S. Johnson	190	Meadville	Crawford
Jennie Johnson	190	Meadville	Crawford
W. T. Smith	556	Conneautville	Crawford
Ernest W. Burns	800	Saegertown	Crawford
H. M. Patterson	844	Linesville	Crawford
John A. Artman	895	Jamestown, Mercer Co.,	Crawford
Earl Keller	936	Meadville	Crawford
J. M. Snyder	988	Meadville	Crawford
H. C. Beatty	1034	Saegertown	Crawford
T. A. Carothers	1485	Carlisle, R. R. 8,	Cumberland
J. Clark McCulloch	1509	Shippensburg	Cumberland
Mrs. J. Clark McCullough	1509	Shippensburg	Cumberland
Bessie P. Rodgers	1141	Brandywine Summit	Delaware
Joseph P. Rodgers	1141	Brandywine Summit	Delaware
Mrs. Harry M. Johnson	1279	Lanerch	Delaware
Anthony Smaick	1155	St. Marys	Elk
C. J. Spangler	1174	Weedville	Elk
Mrs. C. J. Spangler	1174	Weedville	Elk
Mrs. A. G. Johnson	89	Union City	Erie
A. G. Johnson	89	Union City	Erie
C. T. Bryan	997	Lundy's Lane	Erie
Mrs. Mary Bryan	997	Lundy's Lane	Erie
Carl Goodwin	1294	Erie, R. R. 7,	Erie
Mrs. Cora A. Goodwin	1294	Erie, R. R. 7,	Erie
Mrs. E. S. Henderson	1324	Wattsburg, R. R. 4,	Erie
J. Howard Dunn	1052	Vandergrift	Fayette
James A. Bryan	1103	Uniontown	Fayette
Grover R. F. Hagerty	1144	Upper Middletown	Fayette
N. O. Phillips	1169	Smock	Fayette
Mary E. Murer	1333	Mercersburg	Franklin
Eby Mourer	1333	Mercersburg	Franklin
N. J. Stewart	482	Pine Bank	Greene
Ella Stewart	482	Pine Bank	Greene
Harriet Luse Bell	1330	Jefferson	Greene

NAME	GRANGE No.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
J. E. Graham	1428	Harveys, R. R. 2,	Greene
Mrs. J. E. Graham	1428	Harveys, R. R. 2,	Greene
Ira Syckes	1438	Dunkard	Greene
Seth M. Webster	1444	Harveys	Greene
Eden L. Webster	1444	Harveys	Greene
W. H. Rose	1478	Waynesburg	Greene
J. B. Smith	1538	Pine Bank	Greene
W. W. Parry	1542	Harveys	Greene
L. G. Smith	1001	McConnelstown	Huntingdon
W. M. Blose	573	Love Joy	Indiana
H. C. Pittman	1359	Cherrytree	Indiana
F. B. Camp	1359	Cherrytree	Indiana
Mrs. Nettie Muman	1409	Marion Center	Indiana
I. L. Muman	1409	Marion Center	Indiana
M. C. Sharp	1290	Brookville	Jefferson
M. C. Knapp	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
I. M. Klepfer	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
J. A. Thompson	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
Joe M. Magill	1172	Baxter	Jefferson
Mrs. D. C. Bashore	786	Thompsontown	Juniata
D. C. Bashore	786	Thompsontown	Juniata
James H. Bunnell	1200	Dalton	Lackawana
H. W. Proper	1245	Dalton	Lackawana
Mabel G. Proper	1245	Dalton	Lackawana
Daisy Myers	1440	Princeton	Lawrence
G. H. Myers	1440	Princeton	Lawrence
J. F. Smith	1505	Celia, Beaver Co.	Lawrence
H. T. Euston	1370	Lebanon	Lebanon
Edgar A. Weimer	1370	Lebanon	Lebanon
Edward Shucy	1391	Lickdale	Lebanon
John Yiengst	1529	Lebanon, R. R. 8,	Lebanon
H. B. Larned	398	Huntingdon Mills	Luzerne
S. A. Bogert	722	Town Line	Luzerne
Mrs. S. A. Bogert	722	Town Line	Luzerne
O. R. Artley	250	Linden	Lycoming
H. W. Miller	1244	Allenwood, Union Co.,	Lycoming
G. E. Hagenbuch	1355	Muncy	Lycoming
Mrs. G. E. Hagenbuch	1355	Muncy	Lycoming
Mrs. Lena Eastwood	1182	Wrights	McKean
J. R. Eastwood	1182	Wrights	McKean
Geo. D. Gill	1212	Smethport	McKean
Hattie Gill	1212	Smethport	McKean
Mrs. C. Wood	1237	Eldred	McKean
Mrs. H. A. Place	1253	Ceres, N. Y.,	McKean
H. A. Place	1235	Ceres, N. Y.,	McKean
W. T. Fisk	1281	Port Allegheny	McKean
F. A. Matthews	1286	Ceres, N. Y.,	McKean
Vesta B. Matthews	1286	Ceres, N. Y.,	McKean
F. E. Unangst	337	Mercer	Mercer
Etta L. Unangst	337	Mercer	Mercer
Wm. Forbes	1344	Sandy Lake	Mercer
H. R. Stainbrook	1445	Sandy Lake	Mercer
W. W. Brakman	1450	Sandy Lake	Mercer
Wm. Backhaus	1506	Jackson Center	Mercer
Joseph Heildebran	1508	Clark's Mills	Mercer
Mrs. Nathaniel Yetter	1414	Analomink	Monroe
Nathaniel Yetter	1414	Analomink	Monroe
Harry S. Shainline	2	Royersford, R. R. 2,	Montgomery
Frances B. Walton	8	Hatboro	Montgomery
Katharine V. Shainline	8	Royersford, R. R. 2,	Montgomery
Jonathan R. Caley	606	Norristown	Montgomery
Lila W. Caley	606	Norristown	Montgomery

NAME	GRANGE No.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Luther A. Darran	1057	Bangor	Northampton
Mrs. Luther A. Darran	1057	Bangor	Northampton
A. S. Hoffman	218	Northumberland	Northumberland
Mrs. A. S. Hoffman	218	Northumberland	Northumberland
W. T. Crow	759	Liverpool	Perry
Edgar V. Bensley	1499	Egypt Mills	Pike
Lizzie Bensley	1499	Egypt Mills	Pike
F. I. Lewis	1207	Genesee	Potter
Julius Colcord	1252	Coudersport	Potter
F. W. Lehman	1252	Coudersport	Potter
R. S. Austin	1254	Austin	Potter
Hannah Austin	1254	Austin	Potter
Mrs. Mira Jones	1416	Coudersport, R. R.	Potter
E. Alton Earle	1426	Austin	Potter
Mrs. E. Alton Earle	1426	Austin	Potter
Mrs. H. S. Mengel	1291	Friedensburg	Schuylkill
Wm. H. Auchey	1384	Auburn	Schuylkill
A. C. Faust	1418	Barnesville	Schuylkill
Anna L. Faust	1418	Barnesville	Schuylkill
Wm. M. Robbins	1081	Sonestown	Sullivan
Mrs. Wm. M. Robbins	1081	Sonestown	Sullivan
Mrs. F. Wilmarth	418	Susquehanna	Susquehanna
F. D. Wilmarth	418	Susquehanna	Susquehanna
A. E. Pritchard	798	South Gibson	Susquehanna
I. S. Cogswell	873	Meshoppen, Wyoming Co.	Susquehanna
J. E. Payne	907	Herrick Center	Susquehanna
N. H. Wilmarth	924	New Milford	Susquehanna
Mrs. N. H. Wilmarth	924	New Milford	Susquehanna
Ethel M. Carter	927	West Auburn	Susquehanna
Claude L. Carter	927	West Auburn	Susquehanna
Frank Donnelly	1209	Friendsville	Susquehanna
Elizabeth Howell	1293	Uniondale, R. R. 4,	Susquehanna
John G. Laing	1455	Franklin Forks	Susquehanna
Laura B. Laing	1455	Franklin Forks	Susquehanna
E. J. Hall	905	Crooked Creek	Tioga
Albert Denning	912	Lawrenceville	Tioga
Ethel Brown	913	Mansfield	Tioga
J. W. Brown	913	Mansfield	Tioga
Ural O. Brown	1009	Wellsboro	Tioga
Ella I. King	1009	Wellsboro	Tioga
Lealon C. Olmstead	1033	Tiadaughton	Tioga
Geo. A. Hughes	1223	Tioga	Tioga
J. B. Winkleblech	434	Lewisburg	Union
Amelia E. Winkleblech	434	Lewisburg	Union
S. H. Prichard	281	Franklin	Venango
Hattie Fetterman	1131	Cooperstown	Venango
Lowry Fetterman	1131	Coopertown	Venango
C. Oakley Maurer	1348	Utica	Venango
F. L. Borland	1412	Rockland	Venango
J. N. Falkinburg	467	Grand Valley	Warren
Chas. A. Way	870	Akeley	Warren
Mrs. Hettie Way	870	Akeley	Warren
H. A. Somers	1025	Warren	Warren
Estelle Somers	1025	Warren	Warren
Peter Peterson	1145	Warren	Warren
Dallas Brooks	1152	Tidioute	Warren
Mrs. Rosa Brooks	1152	Tidioute	Warren
Alice Sparks	1205	Corydon	Warren
T. M. Johnson	954	Rea	Washington
Mrs. Clara M. Johnson	954	Rea	Washington
Dr. W. Weygandt	1434	Thomas	Washington
L. A. McMurray	1437	Canonsburg	Washington

NAME	GRANGE No.	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
J. E. Dinsmore	1444	West Finley	Washington
R. S. Rankin	1465	Hickory	Washington
Mrs. Jennie C. Rankin	1465	Hickory	Washington
J. W. Martin	1465	Washington, R. R. 2,	Washington
Chas. E. Martin	1466	Washington, R. R. 2,	Washington
Philo V. Paul	1489	Washington,	Washington
D. S. Taylor	1502	Burgettstown, R. R. 3,	Washington
R. R. Cummins	1503	McDonald	Washington
Mrs. Benj. Hamilton	1518	Washington	Washington
Benjamin Hamilton	1518	Washington	Washington
H. A. Lindley	1520	Washington	Washington
Frank Culley	1521	West Alexander	Washington
Mrs. J. C. Turner	1522	Murdocksville	Washington
J. C. Turner	1522	Murdocksville	Washington
Samuel Flack	1523	Washington	Washington
Mrs. Samuel Flack	1523	Washington	Washington
D. C. Day	1543	Washington	Washington
R. A. Smith	861	Sterling	Wayne
Mrs. R. A. Smith	861	Sterling	Wayne
Mrs. Ray P. Davies	926	Meshoppem	Wyoming
H. W. Bonear	1071	Honesdale	Wayne
Mrs. H. W. Bonear	1071	Honesdale	Wayne
W. Perwyn Gere	1249	Laceyville	Wyoming
D. H. Dickson	400	Tunkhannock	Wyoming
Mrs. D. H. Dickson	400	Tunkhannock	Wyoming
G. S. Bixby	508	Meshoppen, R. R. 4,	Wyoming
Curvin Hauck	810	Hanover	York
H. S. Runkel	1374	York, R. R. 5,	York



THURSDAY MORNING

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws

The committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported:

At a regular meeting of Friedensburg Grange No. 1291, upon motion, it was agreed to request and petition the state Grange in session at Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1912, as follows:

That the part or section of the constitution conflicting with the beneficiary laws for death benefits be amended or changed so as to give Subordinate Granges privilege to establish a death fund.

H. S. MENGEL, Master.
C. E. GERBER, Overseer.
G. W. GREENAWALT.
S. O. HEFFNER, Secretary.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State Grange of Pennsylvania does not state definitely how long an application shall remain in force, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge such a change, or addition, to our by-laws as will fix a definite time in which an applicant must present himself for initiation after his application has been accepted by the Grange, and what shall be done with the fee when the time, in which the application is to remain in force, has expired.

Master SETH M. WEBSTER, Harveys, 1444.
Master J. E. GRAHAM, Woodruff, 1428.
Master N. J. STEWART, Hoones Bur, 482.
Master W. W. PARRY, Bristoria, 1542.
Master W. H. ROSE, Syracuse, 1478.
Master CHAS. H. CHURCH, Rogersville, 1430.
J. B. SMITH, Pine Bank, Greene County.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has but one suggestion to make.

We believe that the present system of mileage payment to delegates attending State Grange is extremely lose, very unsatisfactory, and immensely expensive.

Other fraternal bodies of equal and greater size long ago, abandoned similar systems and placed the payment of expenses of delegates upon a sound business basis.

Therefore we recommend that the Executive Committee of State Grange be authorized to investigate this problem and institute such a plan as to them may seem most feasible and least expensive to State Grange.

Amended so that the committee shall report at the next meeting of State Grange.

Fraternally submitted,

A. C. CREASY, 56 Columbia.
W. H. WILMARTH, 924 Susquehanna.
H. A. GARDNER, 1088 Tioga.
MRS. J. B. WINKLEBECK, 434 Union.

Committee.

Report adopted as amended.

Dr. H. A. Surface was introduced and addressed the Grange on Apple Growing and Conservation of Agricultural Resources.

Report of the Legislative Committee

The report of the Legislative Committee was received and adopted as read.

For many years the farmers of the country have been clamoring for recognition at the hands of our law-making bodies and too often they have received scanty attention to the propositions and demands they have made. In the last few years a change has gradually come about and we find now that we have a respectful hearing for our needs, and our organization has been able to wield a noticeable influence in the solution of the great problems that affect us.

We have appeared and made arguments before committees of both House and Senate of the National Government on the question of Postal Express and a partial victory has been gained. We must continue this work and every member of our Order should redouble their efforts to influence Congress at this session to give the people a real Postal Express law.

We have appeared before the Judiciary General committee against shipping liquor into dry territory. This is a fundamental proposition in that it assures to each community the ability to control their own local affairs in regard to the drink question.

We resume our stand in favor of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall as not only including the principle of local option but the right of self-government on every question in which the will of the people is denied by legislative bodies and the execution of the same by the executive bodies. We need in this connection also a State anti-treating law and a stringent execution of the Brooks High License law against granting licenses to saloons.

We have obtained a hearing and made argument before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives against the Lever bill and in favor of the Hanyen bill and the credit for putting off action on this measure until this session of Congress is largely due to the efforts of the Penna. State Grange and the Penna. Department of Agriculture.

A new bill has been prepared by the National Dairy Union and the Grange in which the color line between butter and oleo is defined by scientific color standards, and this bill will no doubt take the place of the Hanyen bill of the last session and be strenuously urged by the friends of fair play and pure butter in this present session of Congress.

We restate our opposition to any and every central bank scheme that tends to take the control of our monetary system away from the National Government.

Against ship subsidy.

Against tariff schedules that enable trusts to maintain a higher price for the home-consumed product than they get for that which they export.

Our State Legislature convenes this Winter and problems of unusual importance will come up for solution.

The first in point of action and, in fact, of importance is the reform of the rules of organization of house and senate. The power of appointing the permanent committees of the legislature by the speaker of the house and the president pro tem of the senate has been the means of boss control of legislation that is a menace to our welfare and a disgrace to our commonwealth. In these committees a large proportion of the legislative work is done and they should be appointed by the members of the body and the Speaker of the House and President of the senate should not have place thereon.

Two important steps are urgent at present on the question of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The first is the ratification by the Legislature of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution passed by the last congress and,

Second, the passage of an act by this state on the Oregon plan which shall, until such amendment is ratified by the necessary number of states, give to the people of Pennsylvania the opportunity of expressing their preference for candidates for United States Senatorship and pledging the legislators to vote for the choice of the people.

The subject of taxation should have the honest thought and effort of our next Legislature. The inequalities that exist between the amounts paid by different classes of property for the support of the government are so glaring and the injustice done to the home owners so great that some remedy must be found to

distribute more equally the burdens of government. To this end we have persistently urged the state to pay the minimum salary of the public school teachers for the minimum term. We have demanded help in the building of roads. Neither of these needs has been met by the legislatures of the past. It remains to be seen whether the campaign promises of reform will work out for the welfare of the people of this state in the coming session of the legislature.

The question of road building is in a deplorable condition at present. The state has flatly stultified its honesty in passing a law to appropriate 50 cents to the townships for every dollar of cash tax raised by the townships and then failing to appropriate enough money to meet their obligation. The townships have expended money on their roads and are now facing exorbitant road taxes to meet the deficiency caused by the perfidy of the state, and even in the distribution of their paltry sum appropriated the rich townships are given the advantage over the poor ones. The equitable way to apportion the appropriation, if it fell short of the \$20 a mile, would have been to divide the appropriation by the total number of miles of township road and then multiply this by the number of miles in each township. It will not do to claim that the state had no money. The great corporate wealth of this state is only paying a little fraction of its just share of taxes and sufficient revenue should have been raised from this source to have paid this legislative contract and do away with the idea of bonding the state for any purpose. The status of state road building is in even worse shape. The manner of procedure in the development of the state highways department points to one or both of two things either that there is being constructed in our midst an instrument of graft so stupendous that the disgraceful capitol steal will look beside it like the careless dropping of a penny or an astounding inefficiency on the part of those into whose hands the development and operation of the department has been given.

For example, a small hole was knocked into a tile drain across a state road. The township authorities had no right to repair a state road so report was made to the State Highway Department. The complaint was forwarded to the superintendent of that part of the State, who in turn sent it to the direct superintendent who used an auto and took a joy party thirty miles to see the break. He again reported to the foreman and he hired a man to fix the break while the foreman looked on and thus was mended a break that any farmer could have fixed for one dollar and made money on the job.

In the face of such a system of inefficiency, in the face of the fact that a 15,000 dollar a mile road is an outrageously impractical proposition, in the face of the fact that a macadam road even at such cost will not stand automobile traffic, it is an astounding proposition that a resolution to bond the state for 50,000,000 dollars should pass the house with only 7 votes against it.

The Sproul bill is to cover about 8000 miles of road or 7½ per cent of the roads of the state and at the most liberal calculation it will not build the half of these roads and future generations will be taxed to meet the principle and interest and the roads with the exception possibly of the brick laid in concrete need extensive repairs in a very few years. While we are thoroughly convinced that the state should help to build here public roads that are used by all and should awake to the fact that unless we make a most determined fight against this proposition we are entering upon an era of the most stupendous and reckless extravagance if not one of colossal graft. The roads in which we are first interested are the roads to the store, the station and the market place. We want the low roads stoned and drained, the well drained roads King dragged and the water courses kept open. This will give us all good roads and will not need the services of a civil engineer or an imported superintendent, and we will not need to meet any interest charges on a bonded debt. We demand that the bill which has so often passed the House, levying 1 mill additional on corporate and personal property for schools and roads, be made law. Which law would produce about 7,000,000 annually for these great needs.

Again we restate the fact that resolutions on these great questions will not suffice. We must learn still better than we have in the past that we must follow up the promises that are made by those who seek public office and see to it that they represent the people who selected them. We want representation upon these commissions that are appointed in state and nation to investigate the public issues. We want this not as a privilege but as a right. We pay more than our

share of taxes. We represent one of the great basic industries of our nation, and just in proportion to the measure of intelligence and earnestness with which we state and demand our just rights will we receive the respect and consideration of those in other callings and thus create the public sentiment necessary to give power and efficiency to our demands.

Report of Committee on Health and Farm Sanitation

The Committee on Health and Farm Sanitation reported as follows:

There can be nothing of more importance to the farmer and his family than the question of health and disease and the various conditions connected with each.

There is nothing that is more spoken of now than "The Stay on the Farm" and "Back to the Farm." It is absolutely needless to speak on it, until we can get some real energetic action on the part of the farmer himself in making the farm home a good healthy place to live in. Being raised on a farm and subsequently a country doctor for many years know well that the average farmer does not show the proper consideration of the health of his wife and family. What we need is a country home to be the equal of any in the land in Sanitation and Health. One of the many things that will bring this about is a modern bath room in the country home. When this is brought about it will simply revolutionize farm life and make the farm home the grandest place in this world to live in.

To those who are contemplating installing a bath-room should write to the Secretary of Agriculture at Harrisburg. The state has provided plans for sewerage and for constructing a sewerage system that can be placed in the country home all complete for a very little cost, and just as good in every way as if your bath room were connected on a city sewer. This can be built with any ordinary farm labor. I can say to you that if we wish to keep our wives and families on the farm contented the old privy vaults must go and some form of bath room constructed to take its place. These vaults have always been a source of great danger, and much of the typhoid in the Country Home has been no doubt due to this cause. If sewerage cannot be installed, then the vaults should be made deep and cased with brick or cemented. The building should be made tight and secure so that flies and insects cannot go in and out. During the summer months fresh lime should be dusted in the vault three times a week.

In travelling over the state I find many of our women not satisfied with farm life largely brought about by unsanitary and inconvenience of the Country Home. The sanitary condition of some of our Country Homes are frightful when we think that this must be the source from where our own food supplies come from.

With all that has been said the Typhoid Fly, formerly known as nature's scavenger, keeps traveling between the farm privy vault and the table with results indescribable. The farmer who is pestered with flies all summer, is responsible for every one. You prepare the soil in which they grow, you leave your privy vaults open so they can exist. These flies belong to you, for there are none that go 500 yards from the place they grew in. They are the most deadly thing known to the human race.

My advice to the farmer is to clean up and burn up the rubbish and dirt around his buildings. "Purification by Fire" should be the motto of the farmer. Let us all strive to make the country home the "Model Home" for sanitation and health.

W. FRANK BECK.

Report adopted as read.

Report of Committee on Dormant Granges

The report of the Committee on Dormant Granges was then received and adopted as read.

A. P. THORN, 244 Butler.
C. F. RENSEL, 536 Clarion.
O. J. HESS, 46 Columbia.
MRS. O. L. NORRIS, 1145 Clearfield.
MRS. H. L. McCLOSKEY, 247 Clinton.

WHEREAS, As there are delegates from nearly every Subordinate Grange or county in the State at this State Grange,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved that, we, as representatives of the subordinate Granges of this great state co-operate with the deputies of the different counties and make a special effort during the year 1913 to re-organize each and every dormant Grange in the State.

A. D. THORN,
O. J. HESS,
MRS. H. L. McCLOSKEY,
C. F. REINSEL.

Report of Committee on Good of the Order

The Good of the Order Committee reported as follows:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—

The committee on the good of the Order in presenting this, their report, wish to congratulate the officers and members of the Pennsylvania State Grange on the growth and success as shown by their reports.

Recognizing the fact that so many of the members of our Order have come to us by reason of the Insurance benefits offered, and also that the farmers still need education and that the Grange is the best place to receive the training which the farmers need.

We recommend to the Lecturers of our Subordinate Granges that they make their programs more educational than merely entertaining; also that each Grange procure a library of such books as treat of subjects pertaining to farm life.

We recommend that the Grangers remember the advice of Past Master Rhone that we elect more farmers to our Legislative Halls in State and Nation.

We recommend that each Pomona Grange elect three delegates to attend the meeting, which elects trustees to our State College.

We recommend that there be at least three regular field workers appointed to spend all of their time in helping to organize new Granges and build up old ones.

We endorse the report of 1911 of our Worthy Lecturer, E. B. Dorsett, in regard to Deputy service, which is, "The grain is ripe and ready for the harvest;" and yet we find that the laborers are not sufficient to take care of the Grange harvest that is ready to be garnered. In order that this condition may be changed and the Deputy service improved, I would suggest a complete change in the method of appointing Deputies; and would recommend that all Deputies be appointed for two years instead of one, and at the beginning of their term, each should be required to attend a school of instruction and become thoroughly acquainted with the many and important duties pertaining to their office. The expense of attending such a school should be paid by the State Grange and in order that the expense may not become burdensome, I would further suggest that only one Deputy be appointed for each county and in some instances, one Deputy could easily take care of the work of several counties. We are constantly admonished "That none but intelligent and skillful laborers be employed, but that before they enter upon their labors, it will be necessary for them to receive instructions; and how little we have heeded this admonition. A corps of twenty Deputies, rightly instructed and properly equipped, would accomplish more for the Grange in two years than an army of untrained men would in ten years. It is the system that is

at fault and not the Deputies. The rapidity of the ever constantly changing events and the increasing demand for Grange workers, make it imperative that something be done to increase the efficiency of our Deputy service."

Also we would recommend that part of our Worthy Master's report of 1911, that there where two or more Deputies are appointed in one county, that they divide the territory.

Fraternally submitted,
R. S. RANKIN, Chairman.
A. R. ARTZ,
MRS. JULIA M. PERRY.

WHEREAS, During the campaign just closed we noticed a tendency to use Grange influence for partisan purposes, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Pennsylvania State Grange in annual session assembled, do re-affirm our declaration that the Grange is a non-partisan organization, having for its purpose the advancement of Agriculture and Agricultural interests, and that any attempt to use Grange influence to elect or defeat any candidate of any political party is in every way contrary to our principles and meets with our strongest disapproval.

T. W. REILLY, Allegheny Grange No. 1154, Blair County.

Report adopted as amended.

Report of Committee on Household Economy

The following report of the Committee on Household Economy was then offered and adopted as read.

To the Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

The term Household Economics, or Domestic Science, covers everything technical or scientific that has to do with domestic life; the structure of the house, its furnishings, equipment, management and care, sanitation, the purchase of supplies, the study of food values, care and training of children, and everything else that pertains to housekeeping and home-making.

Domestic Science is a comparatively new subject. The course was established by Mrs. Gregory in 1870, and some few attempts were made to teach it, but it did not develop into a recognized branch of study until recent years. The movement has grown and is becoming widespread. The public schools, both in the lower grades and the high school, the Farmers Institutes, the Federation of Women's Clubs, all these are taking up the work.

In many states the Agricultural Colleges are offering thorough courses in Domestic Science, short courses and extension lecture courses, and some are issuing special bulletins on subjects pertaining to the home. Among the most interesting courses offered is that in the new Carnegie school in Pittsburgh. The girl is not only trained technically for housekeeping, home-making and self-support, but is trained practically in the fine art of hostess, cook, and waitress. She must be able to plan the menus, buy the food, wash the linen, serve the dinner after cooking it, and be the gracious hostess withal.

These courses cannot reach many small communities without help from outside. State College has what is known as Farmers' Week where the women and men from the farm come for lectures. The College has a summer school, where the teacher from the rural school may come and study Domestic Science so that she will be able to teach it in an elementary way in rural graded schools. The Grange should make every possible effort to encourage anything that will aid in securing this teaching for our children. The Grange should devote a part of each meeting where possible, to subjects pertaining to the home. They should have in their Lecturers and Ceres persons who are capable of aiding and directing the further study, thereby giving the women a chance to learn in our meetings the things to aid them in their work. We suggest that the State Lecturer, on the programs that he outlines, include at least one topic on the home each month.

We recommend that the State Grange emphasize this work, and furnish good speakers at the State, Pomona and Subordinate meetings to awaken interest in

the study of the home. We recommend that all Subordinate Granges have Libraries, and the State Grange aid them in securing a good selection of books on Domestic Science, and also all Government and State bulletins on home subjects.

The exhibits at Agricultural Fairs and expositions are intended not only to attract and interest, but to educate. Elizabeth Patterson in her report to the National Grange at Spokane, Wash., said, "The fair should aim to educate the woman for her work as the man is educated for his, and thus improve home conditions, as well as farm conditions. That the woman's department at Fairs has not kept pace with the man's; that the exhibits were not generally confined to products showing the home makers' skill, but often the Grandmother's patchwork quilt still holds a prominent place. At many Fairs women's products were judged by men who knew nothing about the article in question; could not even tell the principles involved in the production or what constitutes the ideal. Canned fruit and vegetables were often judged by the appearance in the can with no regard to quality or flavor. That it is not common to find fruit and vegetables only sterilized, looking well, but having no practical value for the table, and yet being awarded the prize for appearance over something of practical value that does not make as good a show. Out of twenty-eight Fairs responding to an investigation as to how canned fruits and vegetables were judged, only three reported a regular method of scoring by points."

Household economy deals directly with the home, the specific duties of the house and its work. It involves principles of science as many and as profound as any other employment. The general purpose is the efficiency of housekeeping and the welfare of the housekeeper. To do the work easily and thoroughly with the smallest expenditures of money, time and strength is no small problem.

The home should be equipped with the best labor saving devices on the market. Machinery in the last half century has done more for man than he has ever done for himself. Woman's work is equally as important, and she should have an equal opportunity with man in the use of power-driven machinery.

The excessive cost of living and other conditions that menace the home have made the study of food value necessary. Pure and wholesome foods lie at the very basis of health. To select and prepare the food for a family wisely, and economically, is very difficult. The housekeeper who wishes to make wise menus will need more detailed statements of food values as she is able to get them. Farmers' Bulletin No. 142 called "Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive value of Food," is most brief and helpful.

We believe that a certain amount of labor should be required from each member of the household, for in the home, more than anywhere else, is where the child may receive that good practical common sense education that will prepare them for the duties of life, and we would earnestly urge the mothers to teach their daughters in the home that when they go to homes of their own they will be prepared for the duties of housekeeping, especially in the art of cooking and breadmaking.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WM. SEARFOSS,
MRS. MINNIE M. WALKER,
MRS. BENJ. HAMILTON.

The Special hour for Memorial Services having arrived the Worthy Chaplain, Rev. H. G. Teagarden led the exercises by reading of Scripture and prayer.

Song, "The Beautiful Golden Somewhere," was sung, followed by the report of the committee.

Report of Memorial Committee

This hour set apart by our Order for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of our departed brothers and sisters is full of meaning and power.

Each human soul, with its gifts common and peculiar to itself, in passing away from its station here, leaves its impress upon others in no uncertain way, as to the formation of character and the shaping of destiny. As in a mountain range, each lofty peak is illumined with different hue by the setting sun, so also the higher walks of human life is lit up by the sunset of life with a different color.

Thus lessons of Wisdom, Truth, Duty and Hope are to be learned. Jeremy Taylor said: "By friendship you mean the greatest usefulness, the most open communication, the noblest sufferings, the severest truth, the heartiest counsel, and the greatest union of minds of which brave men and women are capable."

Southey said: "The loss of a friend is like that of a limb; time may heal the anguish of the wound, but the loss can not be repaired." Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scene; removes them to bind us to that Home not made with hands eternal in the heavens, whose builder and maker is God.

It is best to live as friends with those in time with whom we would be to all eternity. Have we not learned in the Grange's noble life and progress that a faithful and true friend is a living treasure, inestimable in possession, and deeply lamented when gone. Nothing is more common than to talk with a friend; nothing more difficult than to find one; nothing more rare than to improve by one as we ought.

Members of the State Grange, think of our marvelous history as an organization so fearfully and wonderfully wrought through the toil and conflict of so many decades! Think of our happy homes! Think of our Liberty of conscience and of speech; our educational advantages, our free institutions, our wholesome laws, our higher life; Are not these the fruits of labor and of toil of those who stood back of our principles in the days gone by?

We cherish every memorial of these brothers and sisters. We hold dear their patience and fortitude. We admire their courage. We are justly proud that they were among those who set the world an example of great and marvelous principles of human rights and knowledge. To us the story of their achievements in State, Nation, neighborhood and home, will ever be of interest and helpful.

We believe that the noble lives of our beloved dead will find a sweet resting place in our hearts. Our object in this solemn hour is to show our true appreciation of the value and importance of their life work as related to our principles. We rear a memorial of our convictions and belief in that unmeasured influence and blessing which has been conferred on our happy Order and through it to the general interest of mankind.

Let the sacred obligation which rests upon us at this moment sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us who assisted in the establishing of our Order. Let us apply ourselves to the perpetuation of all that is good, and continue to seek the highest good of the greatest numbers. Let us cultivate a true spirit of oneness and harmony. May we strive to make the work, influence and power of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry that upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.

Let us pause and listen, for it is but the rippling of the waves of the Jordan that separates us from the departed who have passed over. Milton said: "Death is the golden key that opens the place of Eternity." Let us think of our loved ones as beginning a new and abundant life. "Let us listen for the Master's voice in accents sweet and low: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.'"

HARRY G. TEAGARDEN,
HANNAH McK. LYONS
MARY D. HOWDEN,
ANNA B. BRUNGES,
M. N. CLARK,
J. A. HERR,
GEORGIE M. PIOLLET.

During the past year Brother Townsend Walter passed from labor to reward at the ripe age of 98 years. He died at his home in West Chester, on March 11, 1912. Bro. Walter was a charter member of Brandywine Grange No. 60, organized in 1873. He was a prominent member of the State Grange in its early years, and served for several terms as a member of the Executive Committee. He was a man of high ideals, upright character and considerable means, which he used freely for the Good of the Order.

He was a man of cheerful disposition which he retained during his advanced years, and was ever ready to meet his many friends with a cheerful social greeting.

He, in his life, has given us an example worthy of emulation. We extend our sympathies to his friends and revere his memory.

The Grange believes in progress and we see so much of it on every hand that it would seem almost needless to say more about it.

It may be worth while for the Chaplain to jog your minds just a little. We easily overlook the long stretch of progress we have passed through from the earliest times.

Not long since Tribes could be found, we are taught, that had no fire, could not spin, or build a house.

The Bow and Arrow once an attractive and wonderful invention of man, is now but a toy. The most common use of iron had some time to be discovered. It is said that when Captain Cook first visited the Hawaiian Islands the natives had never seen nails; he gave them a few and they planted them so they would come up and bare larger nails.

Through what we may call a long and steady progress, man has attained his highly complicated civilization.

How has he reached these heights? Has it been through the combined efforts and wisdom of man, or do we not attribute it to the unseen, yet ever guiding hand of the Almighty. Custom with all its power has had much to do for man and society. Custom is a good thing, it keeps men in step and makes their task easier. The thousand unwritten laws make life's voyage move smoothly, than kings or cabinets could have wrought. Looking at it in another way we have two elements in progress. First, What Society can give the individual. Second, What the individual can give back to Society.

Bright minds can add to the stock in store. Thus out of the give and take of society and the individual, progress immerses.

One of the things that permeates the air is the palpitation of a political and social renaissance, (New Birth). Your Chaplain desires you to note that we had reached a point when we were going, radically wrong. Wealth controlled Government. Special chartered privileges gained by the few and great public utilities allowed to be, secured control and owned for a song. All these things created an unrest in the mind of the people at the close of the last century that is now causing a rejuvenating of the political situation.

There is now a profound moral arousalment in civic affairs. The people are awakened to their right and power. We trust that hidden influence and power will no longer be able to destroy the purpose we have in view which is "The Highest Good to the Greatest Number."

The rapid growth of socialism is symptomatic. One can hardly believe that full fledged socialism will ever predominate, yet the progress of the movement is worth man's careful consideration.

Did not Christ teach in His blessed gospel, that mankind is a *brotherhood*, that benefits ought to be more equally distributed. Small wages that are not adequate for comfortable living, and the common education of the working man's children, to say nothing of the general culture and comfort, his family should have, while a few magnates, heap up wealth out of all proportion to the wages paid. These things are wrong and will be righted. The fact that many of these magnates are liberal with their wealth does not relieve the situation.

Notwithstanding all, many hopeful things are to be found and noted.

Pensions are being established by firms—shareholders in the business to the employed. Better surroundings, better protection to life and limbs. Public sentiment demands that *Law* shall be stronger than any financial or commercial combination or any other power below government. During the last year vast trusts have been dissolved by our United States courts. Our government is beginning to punish law breakers and demand the law-abiding habit. The national conscience is speaking. In the midst of all we are more than a nation of moneymakers, we are fast becoming a nation of money spenders for good ends. Education, science, research in disease, hospitals, libraries, nurseries and international-peace, reach magnificent sum of \$140,000,000.

This has brought to us increasing interest in physical life, we recognize as a humanitarian advancement. The hitherto incurable diseases are being conquered and remedies being rough out of the research made, (*Cerebrospinal Meningitis*) and greater hope for the tubercular sufferer.

We are moving steadily forward to the complete conquering of disease. It is not at all necessary that one fourth of our babies should die before they are two

years old, so our experts claim. Our fight for and in maintaining our pure food laws is telling.

Again one out of every twenty-five books published in America is upon some of education, the aim is to educate the whole child.

While we are conserving mines, grazing pastures, water powers and forests for public good, we are also coming to conserve our forests of children, schools are examining teeth, nose, hearing, eyesight and nutrition, and in many places school visiting nurses are employed to advise families with sick pupils as to the proper care. Special attention is given to defective intelligence with special teachers and methods with a view to enable them to earn a livelihood for themselves.

The progress in International peace has been wonderful since John Jay was burned in effigy in Philadelphia, 1795, for introducing an arbitration clause in a treaty with England, 350 international disputes have been settled by arbitration. The proposition of President Taft's unlimited arbitration was received with great enthusiasm by all concerned. 250 peace societies are now working to carry out the wishes of our first President, George Washington, who said, "I wish war forever abolished from the face of the earth," the race question is one that is much wider than the negro problem. The race problem is presenting itself to almost every nation on the globe, with a dozen or more different nationalities that give rise to serious thought and meditation for the future good.

However illiteracy has decreased 47 per cent. and the race is nearing three times its numbers at emancipation. The amicable co-operation of Labor and Capitol is encouraging and is being greatly advanced by such incidents as the two-days railroad strike in Great Britain, at a cost to the companies of \$2,500,000.

Emancipation from industrial slavery is needed. 30,000 workmen in America, one-third in our steel industries work seven days a week, and 12,000 of them work twelve hours a day. Thirty thousand workmen are allowed to be killed annually, where there need be but few every hour of the day a man is killed and thirty-five per cent of them are workmen, every five minutes a man is injured. Labor must be emancipated from industrial tyranny and capital from unreasonable strikes. A further task of this generation is the regulation of the Liquor traffic. We note with pleasure and pride the great and wonderful achievements of the Temperance movement in the burden of our own state which, sorry to say, is one of the darkest in intemperance in our nation. Not altogether unrelated to this is the Christianization of amusements.

Out of all the Progressive movements we have considered does not one invincible lesson emerge—*We should have faith and courage for anything* "Never give up." Nothing "moral is hopeless," "Say general and deep rooted evils," "Be thou plucked up and cast into the Sea," Expect Progress be forward in it, believe in God the author of all upward movements, believe in man, believe in the "Climb of the unconquerable Soul," believe in our country, cherish her ideals, in spite of our daily bulletins of corruption and crime the heart of the nation is sound and our thinking sober. We as a Grange have been leaders in much of the reform movements of our State and Nation. May we take no backward step. This is a splendid age in which to live. We are living in the "greatest years of the Most High known in history."

In conclusion, I ask you to reaffirm your faith in God's Law the Bible through which all good, wholesome and abiding, progress must come, teach its precepts to your children and practice them among yourselves in order that we may be assured of the approving smile of the Great Master of the universe on our present and future labors.

Remarks were made by Bro. J. A. Herr, Jas. F. Sharpless and Sister Clara T. Olmstead.

The subject of the Keystone Grange Exchange was then taken up. It was moved that the State Grange take 500 shares at \$2.00 per share. After some discussion the motion was carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Report of Committee on Salaries

The Committee on salaries reported as follows:

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

Your committee on Salaries respectfully recommend as follows:

- 1st. That the Master's salary be \$800 a year and traveling expenses while doing Grange work.
- 2nd. We further recommend that the Master's compensation for attending Grange picnics be left to the discretion of the Executive committee.
- 3rd. We recommend that the Lecturer be paid \$3.50 per day and necessary traveling expenses while doing Grange work.
- 4th. We recommend that the Treasurer be paid a salary of \$200 and expenses while attending State Grange.
5. We recommend that the Secretary be paid a salary \$1,000 per year and expenses while attending State Grange, together with postage and expressage on Grange business.
- 6th. We recommend that the Steward be paid \$2.50 per day and expenses while attending State Grange.
- 7th. We recommend that the Gate Keeper be paid \$2.50 per day and expenses while attending State Grange.
- 8th. We recommend that the Executive committee be paid \$3.00 per day and expenses while attending State Grange and regularly called meetings. We also recommend that a time allowance not to exceed six days per year together with an allowance of \$3.00 for postage be granted the Secretary of the Executive Committee. We also recommend that a postage and incidental allowance not to exceed \$5.00 per year per member be granted each member of the Executive Committee other than Secretary.
- 9th. We recommend that the members of the Finance Committee be paid \$3.00 per day and expenses while attending State Grange with a postage allowance of \$1.50 per year per member.
- 10th. We recommend that the expense incurred by the Legislative Committee shall be at the discretion of the Executive Committee, together with the State Master.
- 11th. We recommend that the compensation and expenses of Deputies shall be fixed by the State Master and Executive Committee to the end that we may have prompt inspection and effective and efficient organized force for Grange extension in our State.
- 12th. We recommend that the Overseer, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward be paid expenses while attending State Grange.
- 13th. We recommend that the time spent in field work and the expense incident to the same by the Lecturer shall be at the discretion of the State Master and Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER R. BOLTZ,
E. J. STOVER,
C. L. POHE,
J. P. GIFFORD.

Report amended so as to allow mileage and per diem to the Finance Committee while auditing the books in the office of the Secretary. Report adopted as amended.

Report of Committee on Co-operation

The following report of the Committee on Co-operation was adopted.

The time is now ripe for the patrons of Pennsylvania to begin business for themselves, instead of letting it be done by others. The farmers have long been dividing the fruits of their labors among the middlemen and thereby laying a burden upon the consumer that ought to be adjusted by a more economic system of distribution. The co-operative movement has been given widespread publicity throughout our State and has been discussed in every Grange hall, and we are pleased to note that the delegates have taken definite action.

The Keystone Grange Exchange through its State officers and the Executive Committee, has secured a charter granting liberal powers to act and transact business for the farmers, and we do not hesitate to say that, if the management is given to those who will act as diligently as they have, it will be the beginning of one of the greatest movements the State Grange has ever undertaken. While we duly recognize the great educational and social features of the Grange, yet the financial part makes a strong appeal to many inside as well as without the gates.

The patrons of today who have to ship their farm produce know that they do not get their just share of what the consumer has to pay, and by co-operating with the consumer, or as near to it as we can get, will better the condition for both parties. The farmer who purchases machinery, feed, seeds, etc., that he has to have, knows, too, that there are too many profits between him and the producer, and knowing it means hard work and deep thought on the part of the members chosen to direct the enterprise. We feel confident that there are members of the Grange who can successfully manage the undertaking and we would impress on the minds of every delegate and member present, that they impress on the minds of the members of their respective Granges, that they are a part of this great movement and urge them to give it their moral and financial support; and with the great army of Patrons of Pennsylvania back of this movement it cannot help being a success. We know there have been co-operative associations carried to success which started with less than a dozen members.

We would suggest the importance of electing or appointing an agent in each Grange who will attend well to the duty of reporting the needs of their respective Granges to the Manager's office, for a great deal will depend on that point.

We fully endorse the Keystone Grange Exchange and urge each Grange to become identified with the movement. We fully realize that the undertaking will be met with strong opposition, but the Grange has never yet been defeated in any worthy enterprise and we fully believe that this one will be no exception to the rule.

The strongest criticism that is being used against the farmer today is his lack of business methods. We think this is due largely to the independent life he has lived. We are now living in an age of organization and co-operation and the Farmer has not kept pace with the movement. It behooves him, but more especially the Grange for him, to take the initiative in this co-operative movement. The problem of the high cost of living will never be fully solved by legislation, but must be solved by the farmers themselves. The remedy will not be found by increasing production, but by decreasing the cost of distribution, and this should be the great aim of the Exchange.

A system of marketing farm products should be instituted that will enable the farmer to sell his products direct to the consumer at a minimum cost of distribution; likewise in buying the necessities of the farm the same principles should be applied. As we understand the word co-operation, this is the great aim sought.

Let us, both as individuals and Granges, give to the Exchange our united support.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY S. SHAINLINE, No. 2,
C. M. PALLMAN, No. 1295.
WM. H. SWEITZER, No. 1398.
MRS. R. S. HARTLEY, No. 407.
CORA CARSON, No. 106.

Committees of Tellers to conduct the election were appointed as follows:

Master—N. J. Stewart, 482 Greene; L. G. Smith, 1001 Huntingdon; Mrs. F. B. Camp, 1359, Indiana.

Overseer—F. L. Black, 889 Blair; E. H. Packard, 182 Bradford; Mrs. J. M. Landis, 1206 Bucks.

Lecturer—E. L. Eckert, 1334 Adams; R. K. McEwen, 1186 Allegheny; Mrs. J. P. Ramaly, 515 Armstrong.

Steward—Harry Hays, 1432 Beaver; D. W. Deihl, 698 Bedford; Mrs. E. M. Gerhard, 1532 Berks.

Assistant Steward—Edwin Ramsey, 908 Butler; J. R. Garrett, 1177 Cambria; Mrs. W. H. Bock, 1272 Center.

Chaplain—Wm. H. Fleming, 1306 Chester; F. J. Marshall, 625 Clarion; Mrs. T. L. Way, 1219 Clearfield.

Treasurer—Geo. Peters, 378 Clinton; R. Brooks Parker, 108 Columbia; Mrs. G. B. Hanna, 344 Crawford.

Secretary—J. S. McLaughlin, 781 Juniata; Monroe C. Weaver, 1358 Dauphin; Mrs. Sellers Hoffman, 1231 Delaware.

Gate Keeper—R. I. Spangler, 1174 Elk; W. L. Newcomer, 785 Fayette; Mrs. J. F. Peters, 1265 Erie.

Ceres—J. H. Johns, 656 Jefferson; J. S. Colyer, 1094 Juniata; Mrs. Jas. Bunwell, 1200 Lackawana.

Pomona—Geo. Myers, 1440 Lawrence; B. H. Landon, 784 Tioga; Mrs. J. P. Laubach, 105 Luzerne.

Flora—John Carlson, 1236 McKean; F. E. Unangst, 337 Mercer; Ruth M. Huey, 1417 Mifflin.

L. A. S.—John M. Everett, 1453 Monroe; A. C. Hottenstein, 249 Northumberland; Mrs. E. A. Schweitzer, 1499 Pike.

Executive Committee—R. S. Hartly, 407 Warren; W. M. Robins, 1087 Sullivan; Nettie Blanvelt, 1216 Potter.

Finance Committee—F. B. Webster, 74 Susquehanna; James A. Rose, 874 Tioga; Mrs. R. S. Hartly, 407 Warren.

Report of Committee on Dairy Interests

The Committee on Dairy Interests reported.

No resolutions have been offered to our committee, yet the importance and extent of this branch of the agricultural industry is so great that we feel justified in submitting to you the following facts and figures, giving us some idea of the immensity of the dairy industry in Pennsylvania.

There are invested, as nearly as we can ascertain, in the limited information at our command, the following:

Cows	\$ 75,000,000
Value of land for pasture and winter fodder	300,000,000
Buildings, farm	300,000,000
Machinery	80,000,000
Teams	50,000,000
Creameries, condenseries, factories, etc	100,000,000
	\$905,000,000

Pennsylvania stands third in production and second in consumption. Of this amount \$710,000,000 pays taxes at the rate of about 18 mills to the amount of one and one-fourth (1¼) millions annually.

An industry of this extent certainly has the right to demand of the State Grange of Pennsylvania the best encouragement and support for its advancement.

We find by the census of 1910 that there are 1,000,000 cows in our State, while in 1900 there were 1,300,000, a loss of nearly one-fourth in ten years. It is encouraging to learn, however, that in the same time there were in products from the dairy an indication that during this period there was a decided weeding out of the cows that were boarders and not producers of profit to their owners. This decrease means more than the mere fact that we have gotten rid of unprofitable cows. It means that cows of the future will be bred from better stock and the continuation of this policy will eventually bring better cows and greater success to the dairymen of the State and should be commended and encouraged.

MEANS OF IMPROVEMENT

Our State College offers to the dairymen of the State, especially the Granger generation, through its various courses, both the four-year course, the three-months and correspondence courses, great advantages that the dairyman of past years did not have. We demand that the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriate more money for our State College in order that the Dairy interests may be advanced to their utmost efficiency.

Especially do we endorse the correspondent course as outlined by Prof. Mairs for use in our Subordinate Granges, and we urge all who can possibly do so to take advantage of some of the various plants for advanced educational work.

The Experiment Station by means of bulletins is giving us advantage of experiments impossible for the dairyman of ordinary means and education to undertake.

Farmers' Institutes are a great educational school to the farmers of the State when we take advantage of what they have to offer and the Department of Agriculture deserves the support of this organization.

We urge the patrons to take hold more firmly of the Breeders Association and Cattle Clubs for the betterment of the dairy interests, believing that it is a universal benefit.

We endorse the action of our Legislative Committee on the oleo question, which action is too well known to need reiteration here; and we firmly believe any change in the oleo laws looking towards a reduction of the tax on colored oleo would work a wrong to the dairy interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BLOCHER,
MRS. GEORGE GILL,
MRS. J. F. SPEAR,
O. R. ARTLEY,
CHAS. T. JERALD.

Adopted as read.

Report of Committee on Education

The Committee on Education reported as follows:

By a community's, state's, or nation's activity and interest in the education of its people we can measure its standing in all industrial and social lines.

Education is the fundamental principle upon which all growth stands and today we are realizing more than ever before that he only is being really educated who steadily becomes more proficient in his vocation, more unerring in judgment, more resourceful in the face of difficulties, more prolific in thought.

In preparing this report your committee has not been unmindful of the fact that our order has been and is actively engaged in working out and perfecting plans for the intellectual training and uplift of its members, but every loyal Granger earnestly desires that this noble order shall continue to take the initiative in every project that stands for a higher order of intelligence among our people.

Believing that a people's rating along lines of activity may be justly and accurately gauged by its standard of education we are led to the logical conclusion that, to meet the obligations it must assume, the Grange must be a potent factor in the training of hand and mind of its boys and girls its men and women, and the community at large.

With a realization of the magnitude of the subject and the brevity of the space and time, your committee touches upon three steps in education. The home, the school, active life. The primary principles of education are taught in the home and often without thought of responsibility or result. We think of the home as the haven of safety where children are guarded and protected from contaminating evils and influences but investigation proves this, rarely, a fact. The Granger because of the solemn pledge he has taken and because of the stand our order has taken concerning this vital question is under binding obligations to sacrifice personal pleasures and abstain from all habits that hinders his most hearty cooperation in active endeavor leading to a purer atmosphere, morally, socially and physically, in the early home life of the child. Your own home life may be ideal but you cannot rest beneath the ancient query "Am I my brother's keeper" and be a true patron. He believes that by tactfully assuming and meeting our responsibility we can so educate the people along lines of home sanitation, purity of thought and expression, teaching "Temperance in eating, drinking and language" that the Granger's homes may be readily and accurately recognized by these external evidences and especially by the child life it nurtures and fosters.

In school life the patron need not ponder over the distracting problem of city school management but he is forced to meet face to face the inadequate conditions and facilities of the country school. The city has met the sanitary question and passed on to conquer new fields but the school management in the country must face the problem. Out side and inside we see in generous proportions, dust and litter laden with the dread disease germ. Improper ventilation urgently demands our immediate attention for perfect ventilation, means to the normal mind, ready conception and perfect retention; imperfect ventilation means tardy reception and clouded retention, cooperation with teacher and school is a living principle in the true patron's life. We can never wrong posterity more surely than to speak harshly or slightly of the teacher in the presence of the child in her care, so let us be active in the selecting period, and quiet in that direction during the instruction period for the child's sake.

Your committee suggests—First, A strict enforcement of the compulsory school law and of the clause regulating child labor in the rural communities of the state.

Second, That parents and teachers form associations and using the school house as a social center, hold oratorical and written contests along agricultural and civic lines.

Third, That the State Grange of Pennsylvania support at least two scholarships in the Pennsylvania State College. One for the girls in the Domestic Science Department and the other for boys in the Agricultural Department.

Fourth, That that part of our Worthy Master touching on cigarette smoking be most heartily supported by every subordinate grange also that we lose no opportunity to encourage legislation prohibiting manufacture and trade in cigarette. "The devil's coffin nails."

Country boys and girls too rarely reach the high school but for reasons which are legion lay down the implements of class room study and don the somber garments of active life. Alas! quite often we find them leaving school before the sixth grade has been reached.

To ourselves, the men and women of the community, to the high school boy and girl, but especially to those forced to accept life's responsibilities so early and so unprepared does the Grange owe a debt of obligation.

Your committee begs to suggest to you three methods for your consideration which, we believe will, in a measure, meet this obligation. First—Juvenile Granges; Second—Libraries; Third—Lecture Courses.

The first we wish to recommend and pass to the second, as our Worthy Master expressed our idea so forcefully and well.

A Library is always an active agency for the dissemination of knowledge, second to none, and in the country its possibilities are many times multiplied. Your committee deems it not in its scope of authority to suggest methods of procuring or management but we do suggest as to the character of the reading matter procured. Much the greater part of this matter may be divided in the selection of book treating on science—art, ethics, manual training, history, travel, but remember to have some fiction and in the selection of this much responsibility rests. In the first you may fail to secure works which treat the topics entertainingly which will mean the remaining of the volumes in their case but in the latter case we admonish care. Secure acknowledged authority in choosing and be doubly sure their perusal will insure mental and moral uplift.

Third—Let us also suggest a Lecture course. These lectures need not be expensive and yet bring to your community the maximum of good. Let these cover a variety of subjects such as farm problems, travel, government, and most important of all, the Grange Movement. Let all these lectures be open to the community. It might be advisable to hold the lecture explaining the grange and its movements in unorganized territory and we would suggest in such a case that literature explaining the intent and purpose of our order be distributed as widely as possible at such a meeting.

Realizing we have only touched the subject we must close.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. TURNER,
A. L. COOPER,
MRS. MORRIS LLOYD.

WHEREAS, In response to a nation-wide demand for the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people, Congress has adopted an amendment to the constitution of the United States giving to the people such right, and

WHEREAS, Before such amendment becomes operative it must be ratified by three-fourths of the several States, and

WHEREAS, several States have already in force a system whereby the citizens of those States may express their will as to who shall represent them in the United States Senate; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By Susquehanna County Pomona Grange No. 7, in session at Hallstead, Pa., Dec. 4th and 5th, 1912, that we reaffirm our position as favoring the above measures; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State Grange be requested through this resolution, to use all honorable means to secure from the 1913 session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, not only the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States as above mentioned, but also a law giving to the voters of Pennsylvania the right at the fall election in 1914 to express their preferences for a person for U. S. Senator, to be chosen by the legislature in 1915, if the above stated amendment be not operative by that time.

Adopted December 5, 1912.

Attest: R. TURRELL, Secretary.

F. A. OSBORN, Master.

Report adopted.

Report of Committee on Agriculture

The report of the Committee on Agriculture was then submitted:

Pomona Grange No. 22 of Bucks and Philadelphia Counties in session this Fourth day of December, 1912.

Worthy Master:

Another year has passed into history. A year crowded with events far-reaching in their importance, and nature has bestowed her gifts with lavish hands; Farmers have been blest with bountiful crops, and have generally prospered. "History proves that where agriculture has been fostered, that nation has prospered and reached a high degree of perfection, but when it has been neglected degeneracy begun." No one will deny that the development of rural affairs is going forward with startling rapidity, movements and organizations galore spring up with mushroom like growth. Some to last but a day, others to endure, but in a state of chaos, magazines, newspapers and the agricultural press, daily announce some new plan or movement to promote interest in Agriculture, State and private institutions, railroads and individuals vie one with the other to develop a movement which will reduce the cost of living and bring more from the soil.

Experiments are multiplying at the same rate and "sure cures" are announced for all the ills confronting the man on the soil.

It is inevitable that in all this hurly burly of development there should be much misdirected effort.

At no time have we been in greater need of cool heads and clear thinking and a firm directing hand.

Out of this state of chaos it is with pride and confidence that we turn to the Grange; pride in its achievements, with confidence in its future usefulness. Everyone who is at all familiar with the history of our Country will readily admit the very important part the Grange has taken in the development in every forward movement. The records of the Grange show how surely it has been a pioneer in advocating every movement tending to the improvement of rural life.

The Grange has a well defined policy upon agricultural matters; some have recently been enacted into laws, others are still pending and need the watchful care and influence of the Grange to bring them to a successful end. One of the most important recent achievements of the Grange is the provision for teaching agriculture in rural elementary and high schools. We believe that if boys and girls shall have the advantages of good high school courses in the country where they are taught the same branches, and of the same grades as those taught in city schools, but surrounded with the beauties of nature, and free from the influences of city ways and "snobbishness," where they are taught the real things of life as against the artificial. Boys and girls so trained will have small inclination to abandon a life of health and freedom in the country for one of confinement as under-paid clerks in office or store, or to be swallowed up within the grimmy walls of some factory to eke out an existence, denied the luxuries and many of the necessities of life, when they are taught that an educated farmer is as necessary to the best development of the farm as is an educated lawyer or jurist to the proper administration of the law, that life in the country brings health, happiness and wealth. That the farmer is king among men. Then there will be little need of concern as to how to keep the boys and girls on the farm.

Your committee recommends that provision be made in the rural high schools for classes in agriculture and domestic science for men and women.

We appreciate the good work that our State College of Agriculture is doing and deplore the niggardly support given it by our lawmakers and demand an appropriation that will enable the college to continue its good work and to enlarge its influence.

Second only in importance to Education is the question of good roads. The Grange has been fighting a good fight for improved roads for years, and has accomplished much along this line, but there is still a great work ahead of us, and we must not relax any effort to attain the end so long sought. We demand

of our State Legislature an appropriation that will enable the commonwealth to promptly comply with the township road law. We favor the building of permanent roads, but we are opposed to bonding the state for any sum for road or other purposes, as we believe the revenues of the State will be sufficient under a just and equitable system of taxation to meet all legitimate expenditures, and to this end demand an equalization of taxes so that corporate interests shall bear their just share of taxes thereby relieving real estate of its unjust burden of taxes.

Through the long and untiring efforts of the Grange congress has finally given us a parcel post, but while we have been waiting for the parcel post we have out grown it, and now demand a parcels express as being more in keeping with the requirements of Agriculture.

CO-OPERATION

The natural trend of business today is to combine or co-operate. If agriculture is to prosper it will be necessary for the farmer to co-operate. To this end we urge a careful and earnest consideration of the plan for co-operation now being offered by the officers of our State Grange and ask all Patrons to give it cordial active support.

TELEPHONES

The telephone has become a necessary part of everyday business life, but too often farmers are denied its full benefits because those with whom they do business may use a competing line. We believe the time has come when telephone lines should be put under control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and interchange of telephone service be required, just as a continuous transportation of passenger and freight service is required of railroads. To this end we ask that this matter be referred to the Legislative Committee.

BETTER PROTECTION FOR BIRD LIFE

We wish to direct especial attention to the wanton destruction of bird life and urge that the birds be better protected. The statutes provide ample protection if properly enforced, but they are so poorly enforced that the destruction of birds goes on at a rate that many species are in danger of becoming extinct in the near future. Any effective enforcement of bird laws must come through the co-operation of property owners with the officials having the enforcement of these laws. This can be done by forbidding the shooting, killing or maiming of birds, or the robbing or destruction of their nests. To encourage birds we suggest that farmers having wood lots make them bird preserves in so far as they can, by forbidding shooting or trapping in or near the preserve.

CHILDREN'S FAIRS

The State of Oregon has recently introduced an innovation in "Children's Fairs". These fairs are held where children who are studying agriculture and domestic science in the elementary and high schools exhibit the products of their own labors. This is a movement it seems to us could be profitably adopted by other States and would do more to influence boys and girls to remain on the farm than all the newspaper and magazine articles and would entirely supplant any need of a back to the land movement.

SPECULATION

One of the abuses which is very hurtful to agriculture and increases the cost of living is speculation in farm products and food stuffs. We denounce such practices and demand the passage of laws to prevent it and thereby protecting producer and consumer. We ask that this matter be referred to the Legislative Committee for further action.

The following resolution has been referred to this committee:

Being informed of the loss sustained by the removal of its late Dean and heads of other Departments of State College, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That Pomona Grange in session assembled, express its disapproval of such action and policy, and demand that its State Legislators take such action as will prevent further raids upon the Professional force of our Col-

lege, and that money appropriated for the Agricultural Department of State College be used to pay salaries equal to those paid by other State Colleges for the same ability, and in experimental work along the lines of its several departments in the interest of Agriculture.

Approved as amended this fourth day of December 1912.

JESSE G. WEBSTER, Master.
IDA D. ROWE, Secretary.
HENRY G. PASCHALL, 1263.
VAN D. YETTER, 1433 Monroe.
MRS. G. A. POST, 1198 Lackawanna.
MRS. ZOE LEET KLUMPH, 880 Crawford,

Adopted as read.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then received and adopted:

WHEREAS: The City of Clearfield has shown every courtesy to the members of the Pennsylvania State Grange during its 40th annual session, and

WHEREAS: The people have opened their homes to us and in various ways added to our pleasure and comfort, be it,

RESOLVED: That we, the Patrons of the Pennsylvania State Grange extend our thanks to the members of the Clearfield County Pomona Grange who have so effectually labored to make our visit here enjoyable. We most heartily appreciate the kind words of welcome extended us by Burgess A. H. Woodward of Clearfield and by Hon. A. O. Smith, President Judge of Clearfield County. Also we earnestly desire to express our thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for both music and service rendered, to the people of Clearfield who so generously opened their homes, to the business men and citizens generally; and as we return to our several places we shall carry with us a warm feeling toward the city and its citizens.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the views of our Worthy Master Bro. Wm. T. Creasy on the use of cigarettes, believing that the time should soon come when no gentleman would smoke a cigarette.

RESOLVED: That we endorse the policies advocated by the National Grange as follows: We favor Federal aid for road improvement; the postal express; conservation of natural resources, a national graduated income tax, direct election of United State Senators, a non-partisan tariff commission, agricultural education and extension and also emphasize our opposition to ship subsidies and a centralized United States bank.

RESOLVED: That we again assert our opposition to that part of the by-laws of the National Grange which permits that body to expel any member of a subordinate Grange without his being allowed trial in the subordinate Grange of which he is a member.

RESOLVED: That we reassert our belief in the need of proportional representation in the National Grange.

RESOLVED: That we express our thanks to the officers of the State Grange for the able manner in which they have performed their work during the past two years, and that whether they continue as officers or as past officers they will always be held in fond remembrance for the noble sacrifices they have made in order to advance our cause.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD K. BELL,
THOS. W. HUGHES,
FRANK K. SCHULTZ,
MRS. MARTHA NAY,
MRS. CHAS. ROBINSON.

Report of Grievance Committee

The Grievance Committee reported as follows:

Worthy Master and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

Your committee rejoice in the fact that no grievances were presented to them for consideration and adjustment. This shows that peace, good order, and harmony have prevailed in the councils of the subordinate Granges during the past year. Fortunate and praiseworthy indeed, is the condition of that order that is not disturbed by unworthy ambitions and internal misunderstandings. The promise is bright for definite, vigorous growth, and increased prosperity.

We congratulate the Pennsylvania State Grange upon the good will and friendship that must necessarily exist in our organization that in a membership of almost 70,000 not a single grievance has arisen of sufficient importance to present it to your committee.

To these congratulations we would add that by the exercise of Charity and kindness in the Grange, by forgetting the unpleasant peculiarities, if there be any, of the members and by giving proper prominence to their good qualities of mind and heart, an ideal condition of peace and good will is, to say the least, approachable.

And this condition your committee believes is worth while and is worthy of our best efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. BITNER,
F. H. O'NEAL,
C. C. FLACK,
MRS. D. L. SWEEP,
MRS. ED. BUCHMAN.

Report adopted.

Report of Committee on Woman's Work

The Committee on Woman's work presented their report and it was adopted.

The Grange, being the Order to recognize and appreciate the true worth of women, it is therefore fitting that she be given a place in this great Grange movement of building up a higher type of manhood and womanhood among us. The founders of our Order planned wisely when they gave to women an equal opportunity with the men in the work of our noble Order. The Grange door swings inward as readily to the gentle touch of woman as it does to the ruder knock of man.

In the temperance movement that has been conducted in the Grange, woman has taken first place; she stands as the defender of the principles of our Order and as a protector of our homes and our children. It is largely due to her untiring zeal and Christian influence that the Grange stands at the head of all farm organizations today.

We urge the Lecturers of the Granges to educate the women of their community along the lines of citizenship that they may be independent and intelligent voters in their precincts, and their State.

The farm home, and those things which tend to elevate and purify the home life on the farm, are themes to which we would call your special attention. We would keep ever before the minds of parents to so make the farm home a center of attraction that it will call forth the love and loyalty of every boy and girl who grows to manhood and womanhood therein; and the place to which the tired hearts will turn with loving remembrance during the many years that must follow for the boys and girls scattered all over our land. We do not ask you to keep all the boys and girls on the farm; many of them have talents calling for different outlets, but the sturdy, economical training in the farm home is an open sesame to almost any calling in life, and a wealth of which no misfortune can deprive them.

We love more and more the farm home and the hardworking farmer and his family, and the cause and effort they represent. In his outlook to Nature, L. H. Bailey says, "I stand for the open country, for its affairs, for the trees that grow there, for the Heavens above, for its men; its women; its child life. In the stress and racket of your cities you forget the quiet, patient lives away yonder on the hills, and in the valleys, and beyond on the plains. But they are more numerous than all the great families of the cities. They are my people; with them I was born. Their problems are my problems; for them I mean to labor as long as I have strength and life."

And, fellow Patrons, cannot we too feel and speak as he does? Are not they our people, and our problems, and are we not a part of this great numerous family that outnumber the cities in all their teeming life and glittering prosperity? Are we not part of this great rural army that has more than once been called upon to save the country; that has borne its burdens in the heat of the day; that has saved our Nation in times of financial crisis, and has averted death and famine?

Then let us appreciate our worth and our calling. Let us teach our children to appreciate them; let us keep the farm home a nucleus around which this wealth of right living may center; from which our Nation may gather new strength, and let our beloved Grange, this grand and influential Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, represent the collective farm homes. Let it be as the great commander-in-chief who carries into activity the orders that emanate from these homes; the wishes and dreams of the great body of the American Commonwealth.

Whereas: Equal rights is a fundamental principle of the State Grange, and

Whereas: We appreciate the value and co-operation of our women, and regard disfranchisement as an unjust discrimination in the rights of citizens, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Pennsylvania State Grange reaffirm its endorsement of Woman Suffrage and assist in the pending campaign to secure the ballot for the women of our State.

Approved.

MRS. M. A. MORRIS,
MRS. IVAN G. WILLIAMS,
MRS. L. M. LAUGHMER,
MRS. SAMUEL K. FOSTER,

Report of Committee on Juvenile Granges

The report of the Committee on Juvenile Granges was next read and adopted.

To the Worthy Master and Brothers and Sisters of the Penna. State Grange:

We have heard this week that there are 224,000 farmers in this State and only 70,000 farmers in the Grange. Where are the others?

One of the hindrances is the fact that there is no place for the children. Parents cannot leave them home all alone, therefore they are compelled to give up the pleasures of the Grange.

The Juvenile Grange offers the solution to this problem. Wherever possible such a Grange should be organized, thus enabling the parents to attend the meeting of the Subordinate Grange.

Also, as the future existence of our Order depends upon the rising generations, it is advisable to interest our young people in the Order as far as possible.

The Juvenile Grange affords us an opportunity to train and interest the young mind in the principles and precepts of our Order, and also to train them in the work of the Order to a certain extent.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that greater effort be made in the coming year in organizing, wherever possible, Juvenile Granges; and that the State Grange send whatever help or literature it may be in possession of to those Granges which desire to form such Granges.

Of course, such Granges, to be of any advantage to the Subordinate Granges, should be held at the same time.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. LILA WALKER CALEY, 606 Montgomery,
MRS. ALBERT DEMING, 912 Tioga.
MRS. A. H. LITCHARD, 1150 Montour.
MRS. A. S. HOFFMAN, 218 Northumberland.

Report of Worthy Flora

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

In submitting my second annual report I see nothing but encouragement and advancement. I have endeavored to encourage juvenile work, entertaining the idea that, to bring out the parents to the meetings, there must be some place provided for the entertainment of the children, and it is my belief that much good will evolve from the Subordinate Granges that are interested in juvenile work.

In ancient mythology "Flora" was venerated as the Goddess of Flowers. Her adoption by the Patrons of Husbandry as one of the presiding divinities of our Order, is due to the appreciation on the part of the founders of the Order of the refining and elevating influence of flowers upon the human heart. I have endeavored to interest the members in the observance of Flora's, of Children's Day, which coincides with the juvenile work. Encourage the cultivation of flowers in every form, from backyard plots to beautiful lawns. In the mere raising of flowers will be seen something of the refined taste and nature of the individual. What could be more gratifying than the smile from the one, who in sickness, is deprived of Nature's beauties, and to whom you provide flowers. Let me suggest that Flora acquaint herself with the different places where the best bulbs and seeds are procurable, and form sort of a calendar to be able to inform the members of a system in planting, which, by so doing, flowers will be in bloom continually. No home is so rude but it may be made beautiful with flowers, and no mansion so grand but it may be made more grand with flowers.

"Little flowers rose by the wayside
Cold in the shadows and kissed by the dew,
Deep in a tangled wood
A little rose by the wayside grew
Sweet, contented and good.
Grew in the sunlight and grew in the shade,
Innocent, pure and fair,
Watched by the whispering winds in the glade,
Loved by the song birds there.
Dear little rosebud, so fair and so good,
Far in the country alone,
Friend of the song bird and friend of the wood,
Sweet rosebud, my emblem, all my own."

Fraternally submitted,

ANNA B. BRUNGES.

Report of Pomona

We have come to the end of another year. The days, the weeks and months have all slipped by so rapidly that it is only when we think of the fullness of its labors that we realize the Summer is past and the Harvest is ended. Is the end of this year better than the beginning with our Grange work? It should be in many ways,—in the progress which we have made in it, its acquirements, usefulness, knowledge, material prosperity, self-development, influence over others, and treasures laid up in Heaven, the end of this year ought to make a decided advance beyond the beginning of it. We have travelled over a long road—have we arrived? That is the question. Some persons travel always in a circle. They end the year just where they began it; they know no more, live no better or happier than they have done for each of a score of years past. Their beginning and ending are the same, and they are never any better or worse.

For most of us the year that lies behind today has been filled with faithful, thoughtful labor, not only in field and workshop, in the household and the schoolroom, but in every line of progress and advancement by which humanity may be benefited. As the result of toil depends proportionately upon the intelligence of the laborer, the mind and brain must keep pace with the hand and body in striving for the fruits of knowledge as well as the products of daily industry. And we, as Patrons of Husbandry, have labored diligently, patiently, hoping always that the clouds, the shadows, and the darkness of ignorance and superstition and of prejudice might be dispelled by hope and perseverance. So far as I have been able to ascertain from my limited opportunities in the year now closing, the growth of the Grange has been more marked than in any previous year. But as the Old Year merges into the New, it is fitting to take account of oneself and the moral gains and losses sustained during the past months. Everybody has lost something; many have lost much, but the question is,—have we gained more than we have lost? Are we richer in the things that are truly worth while?

The losses of life, however, are by no means limited to things visible and material. For the passage of time, as a matter of fact, leaves behind it many sad wrecks, not only of individuals, but also of Nations, while it is marked and punctuated by numerous catastrophes which obliterate altogether certain natural features and re-make the face of the globe. The burning of the library at Alexandria by a fanatical conquerer, for example, removed forever from human use and research literary and historical treasures which no Rockefeller or Carnegie could now buy or order replaced. Many of the campaigns of the centuries, whether of a Charlemagne or a Napoleon, have caused bitter mourning among thousands, and depopulated and devastated wide areas of the earth's once populous surface. All that in the human view means sorrow and loss, and if through the over-ruling Providence of God, some good has come from the shedding of tears, the credit for that is not due to the ruthless conquerors of the fanatical despots.

A part of these wreckages and losses of the past are unhistoric, in the sense only that have left behind them no record in the text-books of the Nations. In reviewing the current public events of the closing year, an optimist can find, with a few notable exceptions, abundant illustrations of the better way in which complications and crimes, and disputes and differences have ended, than could have been hoped when they began. Nations have solved territorial difficulties by conference rather than war, and others are endeavoring to promote treaties in the interest of peace. The majesty of the law has been vindicated by the trial and punishment of reckless and daring offenders, and false ideas of Democracy have been rebuked. So let us all then take up our burdens and go forward cheerfully and patiently into the untried scenes, labors and conflicts of another year. I have confined my homily to personal and private experiences and thoughts, but it would be easy to expand the application of the Apostle Paul's motto: "Better is the end of things than the beginning thereof," to public, national and international life. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe the principles of the Grange and its real objects were never better appreciated by the members than now. Labor has conquered the earth and made it what it is. The mission of our Order is to educate, protect and elevate that labor. I find the conviction con-

stantly growing that, while some local Granges may cease to exist, or the work become dull to others, the Grange has become, and is to continue, a permanent institution. There is much to encourage and cheer us all to renewed efforts. I know that a bright future awaits all who keep the faith, and that our Order will grow in strength and honor as time passes.

I think we begin more and more to realize the great amount of good that has been brought about by the Order in all the thousands of localities where its light has been permitted to shine. I have seen and noted the greater social ties of neighborhoods the improved system of farming, the brighter, happier and more attractive homes, the many instances of dispensing "that charity that feels for the wants and relieves the distress of our sisters and brothers," the advancement in temperance, morality and religion, and in all good works that develop the "bright and better manhood womanhood."

The silent forces started by our Order in the hearts and brains of the farmers of our land will be perpetual in their work in shaping the lives and destinies of our members of our class and of our Nation.

It is said that the greatest violinist, Olle Bull, was one day standing at the end of a point of rock that ran far out into the sea playing his violin. When asked what he was doing, his answer was that he was listening to the music of the breaking of the waves that he might reproduce it on his violin. By close study he was able to master his violin and make his audience hear the surf beating on the shore, and see the white caps of the breakers as they roll upon the shore. So, indeed, it is with us; if we would reproduce the divinest music in our souls, we must listen to the "still small voice of God speaking there." If we are to send out melody and sweetness as we go through life, we must learn the harmony from the Divine One. It is our business in life to so harmonize these parts that we can give something good to every one we meet. We cannot be a blessing to others 'till we have harmony in ourselves. The man or woman with music in their souls is in harmony with God and at peace with the world.

Report of Worthy Ceres

In bringing my report to you this year, I would like to talk to you for a little while of that for which the office of Ceres stands.

Judging from my own feelings, when you entrusted the office to me and I went to our Worthy Secretary with the question, "What are the duties of Ceres; what ought I to do for the Order?" Judging from the many times I've heard the question since in Pomona and Subordinate, asked by those anxious to give of their best, but not knowing the way, I have felt that more knowledge was needed as to what our Court stands for and the duties they ought to perform.

So, as we have studied, learning a little here and a little there, I have been anxious that every Grange in this State of ours realize fully the part of the work they entrust to their Ceres, and realizing that, you will be a little more careful when your election day comes that the woman you call to be your Ceres has the ability and fitness.

I want to quote largely from a report of Past Ceres of the National Grange, Sister Elizabeth H. Patterson, who has had an opportunity to study this as we have not. It is not to be wondered at, Patrons, that we have been lacking in understanding the duties of the Ceres, for the charge in the installation, or the work in the lower degrees, does not enlighten us much. So it is for those who have studied the higher degrees and belong to the Assembly of Demeter to interpret the work for us. "We learn that there are two lines of work which come directly within the care of Ceres,—the home and the ritual." From the foundation of our Order, the Grange has stood equally for men and women, for the farm and the home, yet it has never given the women the results of the best thought in home economics in the same way in which it has given the men the most advanced agricultural information, and thus prepared them for their work.

Need I say a word to the members of the Pennsylvania State Grange of the importance of the rural home and of the woman who makes that home? Recently one of our Subordinate Granges discussed the question, "Can a farmer

be successful without a wife?" One of the daily papers, commenting on the subject, said: "He can no more succeed without a wife than could the country succeed without a farmer."

We are agreed that the home is "Woman's Masterpiece." As man has built up the State, so has woman built up the home, but if the home be not a haven of rest, a place of high ideals, a source of inspiration, then in a sorry way must the work of State be done. How important, then, that the women of our Order be given the best thoughts; the most advanced information in home economics, and all that pertains thereto. Until our rural home-makers, the ones away out yonder on the mountain side, "finds herself," as it were, and knows her importance in the great world's work, just as truly as the farmer has "found himself" and learned his importance. Finds herself until she feels the importance of the home she builds; that every task performed to make a home in the truest sense is making this State of ours a better place to live in; until she learns that there is true "dignity in labor."

The other line of work belonging to the office of Ceres is the ritual. "The Assembly of Priests of Demeter are custodians of the secret work and ritual of the Order. Demeter is the only Greek name for Ceres, and all admitted to the degree of Ceres, belong to the Assembly of which Ceres is the highest officer, for they are her Priests, and so she should be directly interested in the ritual."

The ritual fills a great place in our Order. It binds us into closer fellowship and teaches the beautiful precepts of our Order. It does this so as to prepare and enable us to do the great work that stretches out before the Grange on all sides, the social and educational uplift of rural life. Consequently, the ritual should be a means to an end and not the end itself. The degree work is solemn, beautiful, impressive, filled with helpful thoughts, when we see it well exemplified. "Will any one who heard and saw Brother Whitehead when he interpreted the degree work at West Chester ever forget? And yet, I believe there are a very few here who have come to degree time in the Subordinate, who have not felt that the impression desired was not made on the candidate. Again, let me quote Sister Patterson as she interprets for us: "There are two lines of work which come directly within the care of Ceres—the home and the ritual."

In my work during the year, I have tried to emphasize the influence of the home life, not only on those in the home, wherever it may be, but on the whole community where that home may be.

To those who have written, I have wished I might give more definite help sometimes, but I was glad you wrote. It helped me to understand the problems you were trying to solve and I was glad to add my little in the solution. Whether in your summer picnics, Pomona or Subordinates, and at all times, I have tried to uphold the teachings of our Order.

For the words of cheer and approval that have helped, Patrons, more than you know, I thank you. If I have helped in any way, the credit is yours, because of the kind words which always spur on to greater effort.

Fraternally submitted,

HANNAH McK. LYONS.

Report of Worthy Steward

To The Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:—

For forty years this body has met in annual session in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of our organization. Two score years have passed during this period and a generation of our citizens has come and gone. That the Grange organization has survived the ups and downs of fortune is unquestionably due to the fact that it supplies a want. The farmers of this country have felt the need of organization, and in the Grange they find the agency best suited to satisfy their particular needs, and with commendable loyalty and devotion, its principles are upheld by our ever-increasing membership all over this Commonwealth. As the farmers have grown in intellectual stature, as our inter-

ests have widened, as the demands of civilization have increased upon us, so has the scope and influence of the Grange broadened and extended. That the Grange in Pennsylvania is keeping pace with human progress is well evidenced by its standing and influence in this State, which has never been greater than it is today. Indeed, much has been accomplished in the past, and while I would congratulate the Grange upon the splendid history it has made, I would not have it seek its glory only on what it has accomplished in the past, but rather to vindicate its right to live and prosper by its vigorous work in the present, and forceful way in which it grapples with and solves the problems that now confront us.

The people of this country are looking to the Grange for safe, sound, conservative, but aggressive leadership, and I firmly believe that the Grange can and should exercise the greatest influence in getting the American farmer to co-operate in its broadest sense. That is what the farmers of the day need. The word co-operation means more than mere buying and selling; it means the working together to accomplish a certain end. Our Declaration of Purposes declares it to be the purpose of the Grange to meet together, talk, buy, sell, and in general think and act together for our mutual protection.

I desire to call your attention to the lecture work in our Subordinate and Pomona Granges.

Individual work. Members need to learn the importance of taking part in the literary and educational work of the Grange. I believe that the Grange that does not give attention to the literary and educational work will soon lose interest, and its members also.

I would recommend that the Grange give all the assistance it can give to the State by co-operating with the State in eradicating the deadly disease that has attacked our chestnut trees, known as the Chestnut Tree Bark Disease, and that the State Grange recommend again that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

I am glad to report that it has been a pleasure to me to labor in the Grange field during the past year; to meet with the different Granges in various parts of the State, and to assist in organizing four new Granges.

In conclusion, I desire to congratulate the Grange upon its present prosperity and its splendid achievement, and I would inspire it, if possible, to a greater and grander work in the future. May it grow stronger and more effective in its uplifting influence upon humanity with each passing year.

And, again, I shall repeat the words of a year ago,—that I shall spare no pains to do what I can for your comfort and welfare of this meeting.

With best wishes for my successor, I remain

Fraternally submitted,

THEODORE KLEIN.

Invitations for holding the next meeting of the State Grange were received from Wikes-Barre, Lebanon, York, Huntingdon, Greensburg and Clearfield.

On motion, the selecting of the place was left to the Executive Committee.

Result of Election of Officers

The various committees of Tellers reported the result of the election as follows:

Master, W. T. Creasy, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
 Overseer, E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield, Tioga Co.
 Lecturer, R. P. Kester, Grampian, Clearfield Co.
 Steward, Theo. Kline, Ariel, Wayne Co.
 Asst. Steward, R. E. Green, Cornplanter, Warren Co.
 Chaplain, H. G. Teagarden, Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co.
 Treasurer, S. E. Nivin, Landenberg, Chester Co.
 Secretary, J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
 Gate Keeper, Arthur Chase, Gillett, Bradford Co.
 Ceres, Mrs. Hannah McK. Lyons, Lincoln University, Chester Co.

Pomona, Mrs. Georgia M. Piolett, Wysox, Bradford Co.
 Flora, Mrs. Anna B. Brunges, Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co.
 L. A. S., Mrs. Addie Miller, Erie, R. R. 7.
 Executive Committee, Wm. Armstrong, Alderson, Luzerne Co.
 Finance Committee, J. A. Herr, Mill Hall, Clinton Co.

The Tellers on the election of Directors for the Keystone Grange Exchange reported the following elected:

Thomas B. Palmer, Wallingford, Delaware Co., for 5 yeears.
 T. M. Johnson, Rea, Washington Co., for 4 years.
 Wm. Armstrong, Alderson, Luzerne Co., for 3 years.
 Harry S. Shainline, Royersford, Montgomery Co., for 2 years.
 Archie Billings, Edinboro, Erie Co., for 1 year.

Report on Resolutions

On the resolutions referred to them the Legislative Committee reported as follows:

No. 1. Whereas, Pennsylvania State College is and has been handicapped in its work from insufficient appropriations to meet its needs, and whereas, This lack of funds has been the cause of the College losing some of the ablest members of its faculty; therefore, be it Resolved, that the Pennsylvania State Grange favors an appropriation sufficient to meet the needs of the College as embodied in the measure to be introduced in the coming Legislature by the Trustees of the College.

Adopted.

No. 2. Adopted as amended.

WHEREAS, There has been a persistent effort to better the condition of the farmer, for the past twenty-five years or more, without his having part in said legislation, or represented in the caucuses of both National and State law-making powers; and

WHEREAS, Said legislation has often been to the great detriment of said farmer, without representation; and

WHEREAS, Tuberculosis and other diseases among our dairy herds have apparently increased, owing to the up-to-date forcing.

RESOLVED, That we demand a law to be enacted that when our cattle are so condemned, we shall be recompensed to the extent of \$60.00 for grades and \$80.00 for thorough-breds, and the offal up to nine-tenths of the total value.

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange draft a bill to be presented to the next session of our Legislature, by which the farmer shall not be deprived of his property without proper recompense.

EDWARD WALTER,
 HORACE L. WAY,
 JAMES F. SHARPLESS,

Members of Pomona Grange No. 3, of Chester and Delaware County.

No. 3. Referred to the Legislative Committee.

WHEREAS, A movement with strong endorsement is unday way in Pennsylvania to provide, by the incoming Legislature, for a Constitutional Convention to revise the fundamental law of the State; and

WHEREAS, We believe our State Constitution is an ancient and badly disfigured document, and has been rather a technical excuse for injustice than a medium for equal justice; and

WHEREAS, There are important reforms to which the Grange stands committed—notably direct legislation, through the Initiative and the Referendum,

and equal suffrage—which are impossible of enactment under the present Constitution; therefore

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse this movement and urge the Legislature to pass an act providing for a Constitutional Convention with at least two commissioners from each State Senatorial district; that we favor the Ohio plan of submission of constitutional sections to the people for their votes, by which we can register approval of those provisions which we believe to be proper for the general welfare and reject those which we deem to be inimical to the people's best interests.

No. 4. Adopted as amended.

There is no one thing more productive of evil legislation and the continuance of boss rule than the one-man power which custom and the party caucus have vested in the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the State Senate in our Pennsylvania Legislature. This is a pernicious thing and destructive of the very spirit of true representative government. The party caucus should be abolished in every representative body. In this way alone will the representative be left to serve his people free from log rolling and similar influences. In view of this recital, be it

RESOLVED, That we again emphatically go upon record as a State Grange in favor of the selection by the bodies as a whole of all committees and officers.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate holding membership upon any permanent committee in either branch of the Legislature.

RESOLVED, Further, that we call upon all members of the Legislature, in both branches, regardless of their party affiliation, to remain free from the party caucus and its accompanying contamination and to join in this most important reform.

No. 5. Adopted.

MAPLEWOOD, PA., Dec. 7, 1912.

Inasmuch as the Beef Trust and manufacturers of oleomargarine are trying to get the taxes on said products reduced, it is hereby

RESOLVED, That Harvest Grange No. 892 unanimously petition the State Grange to use every effort through their Executive and Legislative Committees to prevent the reduction of said tax; and it is further resolved that

WHEREAS, A State Agricultural School in Northeastern Pennsylvania would be a boon to the Granges and their children, we hereby petition the State Grange to use its influence toward that end.

F. V. KUHN,
 C. E. FERRIS,
 F. S. KEENE,
 G. C. BELL,
 Committee.

Attest: F. S. KEENE,
 Secretary.

No. 6. First adopted. Second referred to the Legislative Committee.

Resolution of Lake Shore Grange No. 1305, Girard, Pa.:

RESOLVED, We are opposed to any change of the present State Oleo. Law, but are in favor of a change in the practice of affixing and canceling of the revenue stamps by allowing the manufacturers of oleo. to so affix and cancel. This power should be transferred to a regularly appointed deputy or deputies of the U. S. Revenue Department, for it here that iniquities of the present laws are allowed to creep in.

No. 7. Adopted as amended.

WHEREAS, A great saving of money could be effected to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania by having the payment of taxes made through the office of County Treasurer and then paid by him on orders drawn by the respective boroughs, townships, school districts, etc., the different boards of borough, townships and school districts to certify to the County Commissioners the mileage levied within their respective districts within five days after such levy has been made.

RESOLVED, That we ask the assistance of the State Grange Legislative Committee in so changing the State law as to agree with the above preamble.

GEO. C. REITZE, Master,
Union Grange No. 764.

No. 8. Resolved that we approve the work that the Chestnut Blight Commission is attempting to do and give them our best wishes for their success.

Adopted.

No. 9. Adopted.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the efforts of the different Agricultural Associations, Horticultural Societies, Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Dairy Union, Pennsylvania Poultry Association, the State Grange, State College, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, etc., to co-operate in their efforts to secure from the next Legislature a sufficient appropriation to meet the needs of the different agricultural agencies; and that we urge the passage of the bill prepared by the Agricultural Federation.

No. 10. Covered by the 1911 Law.

A RESOLUTION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROPAGATION OF THE SHEEP RAISING INDUSTRY

WHEREAS, It is impracticable and unprofitable for the farmer to raise sheep by reason of the great loss of life occasioned thereto by ferocious dogs running at large; and

WHEREAS, Valuable grazing land for such purposes is thereby left idle and the revenue arising therefrom lost to the farmer and the cost of living greatly increased; and

WHEREAS, It is proper that some action be taken to prevent the killing of said sheep by dogs and other ferocious animals running at large, in order that the farmer may derive the benefits arising from the raising of said sheep;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this local Grange co-operate with the State Grange and urge the passage of proper legislation tending to the protection of the sheep raising industry.

GEO. M. STRICKLER (Writer.)
GEO. M. STRICKLER (Master.)
G. WM. JOHNSON (Secretary.)

No. 11. Adopted.

RESOLVED, That we reiterate more strongly than ever our demand that the school appropriation be increased to an amount sufficient to pay the minimum salaries of teachers for the minimum term; nor will the plea with which our demand has heretofore been met "Want of Funds," be accepted by us as sufficient. The Legislature should provide the funds by levying a tax on property that now escapes, or by increasing the tax on the property that does not pay its equitable share.

G. W. KIRCHNER, Master.
D. B. ESH, Secretary.
Pomona Grange No. 35.

No. 12. Resolved, That without being opposed to other agricultural extension legislation proposed in Congress, we favor the so-called Lever bill, appropriating \$10,000.00 to each State to send out to the people the results of the experiments of the several experiment stations, as being the most feasible and most likely to become a law.

Adopted.

No. 13. Adopted.

WHEREAS, for the past two years the State Highway Department has failed to pay the various townships of Potter County the amount due under the Jones Road Act, viz: Instead of paying 50 per cent. up to the amount of \$20.00 per mile, of the 1910 taxes, only, 12 4-10 per cent. was paid. Even a less per cent. of the 1911 tax has been paid therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this body that the Legislature of 1913 should pass an act recognizing the sum represented by the difference between what has been paid and what should have been received as a debt, owing to the various townships by the State, and providing for its payment. Also to provide for the making of sufficient appropriations hereafter to meet the entire amount provided by the Jones road act promptly each year.

T. M. BURT,
Chairman Legislative Committee Potter County Pomona No. 50.

No. 14. Adopted.

WHEREAS, The present system of housing and punishing our criminals is very expensive and working a hardship on the taxpayers, as well as doing an injustice to the prisoners and their families, as after serving a long sentence they are unfit for manual labor and therefore become a charge on the public.

RESOLVED, That we recommend that our Legislature enact a law compelling all prisoners, under sentence, either State or County, to be used by the State Highway Department to work on the public roads in the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania.

GEO. C. REITZE, Master,
Union Grange No. 764.

No. 15. Adopted.

WHEREAS, We are advised that certain legislation is proposed for the session of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania for 1913 looking toward the imposing of a license fee upon any person or persons who desire to hunt for game in the State of Pennsylvania, whether on his own premises or generally; now, be it

RESOLVED, By West Caln Grange No. 1365, that we are unalterably opposed to such legislation, as being detrimental to the rights of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and to the rights of the individual property owners therein; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Representatives in General Assembly and the Senator from Chester County be requested to use their influence and to vote against such legislation, if introduced; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be presented to Pomona Grange for Chester and Delaware Counties, and also to the Pennsylvania State Grange, for their co-operation herein; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Representative and the Senator from Chester County, as aforesaid.

Trusting that you will give this matter your careful consideration, I am

Very fraternally,
BESSIE S. WILSON,
Secretary West Caln Grange No. 1365.

FROM MT. JOY GRANGE, 584, CLEARFIELD CO.

WHEREAS, Practically all the heavy hauling on our dirt roads is being done on wagons having narrow tires, which makes it extremely hard to keep them in passable condition; and

WHEREAS, As nearly all the heavy hauling is done by non-taxables, making the road taxes in the several communities in the Commonwealth a heavy burden; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Grange that our Legislature should enact a law that would compel all persons hauling loads of from three to five thousand pounds to use tires of not less than 4 inches wide, and loads over five thousand pounds of not less than 5 inches wide, with penalty attached.

No. 16. Recommendation of the Committee concurred in.

WHEREAS, We favor the building of permanent highways by the State; and

WHEREAS, We consider that brick, properly laid, is the most suitable material for permanent road building, on account of reasonable first cost, and freedom from maintenance cost; and

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania is a clay State and the manufacture of paving brick one of the important industries of the State; therefore

RESOLVED, That we favor the building of permanent highways of brick, and believe that the ideal country highway is hard brick surface on one side, paralleled by dirt road on the other.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. F. N. Moore, was referred to the Executive Committee:

WHEREAS, North Orwell Grange for the past ten years has offered a reward of \$10.00 for a living specimen of a man who is the owner or user of an auto or vehicle who can prove to the satisfaction of said Grange that he does actual manual labor on the public road tending to improve the same.

RESOLVED, That this offer be extended so as to make it State-wide.

F. N. MOORE.



FRIDAY MORNING

Grange opened in full form by Worthy Master Creasy.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. R. P. Kester, was adopted.

A resolution to endorse a bill to be presented to the Legislature to codify and amend the Laws Relating to the State Aided.

WHEREAS, We appreciate the usefulness and the good influence of the circulating libraries in the rural communities of the State, and approve of the efforts of the Pennsylvania State Library Commission to extend their circulation; and

WHEREAS, The State Librarian, Mr. Thos. L. Montgomery, has expressed a willingness to receive suggestions relative to the selection of more books especially suitable to the needs of the farmer and his family; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we recommend the Master of the State Grange to appoint a committee to confer with the State Librarian in the selection of such books.

Vocational Education was introduced and referred to the Legislative Committee.

Report of Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee reported as follows:

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons, Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report as follows:

At this meeting 63 counties were represented by 852 delegates from 565 Granges.

The names of the delegates and the amount of mileage paid to each follow:

ADAMS		BEAVER	
1334	Robert D. Myers.....\$ 10.75	1351	Arthur Turtle 10.45
1401	S. G. Bucher..... 16.50	1392	A. J. Todd 8.30
	Sallie D. Bucher..... 7.70	1432	Harry Hayes 8.30
1419	W. J. Settle.....	1522	J. C. Turner 16.50
			Mrs. J. C. Turner
ARMSTRONG		BEDFORD	
487	D. H. King..... 6.80	531	A. W. Hillegass 5.70
	Belle King 12.80	607	T. B. Potts 6.10
515	Jesse P. Ramale.....	619	Chas. Koontz 9.25
	Mrs. J. P. Ramele 8.30		Alice Koontz 10.10
519	S. B. Allshouse 3.85	698	D. W. W. Diehl 10.10
549	D. E. Wolf 8.80		Ida V. Diehl 6.90
872	Michael Wolfe 4.10	737	G. W. Oster 9.55
	Sina Wolfe 11.80		Emma E. Oster 9.55
915	J. T. Bowman 11.80	1104	Samuel Fink 3.20
1396	P. F. Hillwig 11.80		Mrs. Samuel Fink 4.30
	Mrs. P. F. Hillwig	1309	Geo. W. Imler 4.30
ALLEGHENY		1397	D. T. Lutz 11.75
897	J. J. Walker 14.80	1423	Frank H. O'Neal 11.75
	Minnie M. Walker 7.10		Bertie O'Neal 8.40
1186	R. K. McEwen 5.10	1424	Sylvester Ritchey 8.40
1462	Wm. J. Christy 7.90		Alice Ritchey 8.40
1463	Oliver Elliott	1544	Jas. H. O'Shea 8.10
			Mrs. aJs. H. O'Shea

BERKS		507	Edward T. Buckman	24.20
1512	Frank B. Hollenbach	8.10	684 Wm. P. Newbold	24.00
1532	E. M. Gerhardt	8.10	Mary E. Newbold	24.00
BLAIR		688	William Torbert	23.10
484	C. C. Fleck	1.65	1206 Jacob M. Landis	24.50
510	Alfred Treese	2.60	Mary Landis	11.50
889	F. L. Black	2.25	1446 Lloyd R. Wilson	11.90
1137	W. S. Leighty	2.55	1513 F. A. Rich	22.45
1154	T. W. Reilly	2.50	1527 S. A. Walton	23.50
1393	Frank H. Good	2.35	Mrs. S. A. Walton	18.60
1390	W. S. Johnson	2.20	1539 E. H. Lovett	18.60
		1545	Silas Myers	18.60
			Mrs. Silas Myers	18.60
BRADFORD		133	Chas. W. Pflugh	5.20
58	Louis Piolett	17.50	244 A. D. Thorn	8.80
	Mrs. Louis Piolett	13.75	Lena Thorn	10.80
83	D. L. Sweet	8.35	908 Edwin Ramsey	9.40
	Edyth Sweet	7.55	1105 H. L. Bicker	10.20
111	B. J. Snell	6.75	Mrs. H. L. Bicker	5.20
173	H. Dixon	19.70	1369 J. C. Hespenheide ..	6.25
174	Raymond Dubert	13.85	Mrs. J. C. Hespenheide ..	9.90
178	R. L. Blocher	18.30	1373 W. H. Grabe	4.90
	Alice L. Blocher	13.30	1379 Jas. A. McGowen	4.90
182	E. H. Packard	9.25	1421 W. R. Moore	5.20
	Bell Packard	6.65	1441 A. L. Cooper	4.30
188	L. B. Dunham	5.85	Mrs. A. L. Cooper	5.20
	Mrs. L. B. Dunham	13.30	1467 E. F. Boyer	4.90
204	D. J. Green	9.25	1468 J. A. Echert	5.20
	Carrie Green	6.65	1474 J. H. Magee	4.30
205	Francis Kellog	5.85	1475 J. C. Lehnerd	5.20
257	LaMar Warren	10.20	1476 J. M. McCullough	4.90
272	Perry Green	12.80	1480 M. J. McGinley	5.45
309	J. C. Rockwell	7.05	1484 R. J. Speer	5.00
	Emma Rockwell	8.35	1493 J. P. Simpson	11.75
336	Glenn Hickok	7.75	1494 J. E. Brown	5.20
354	Jesse R. Stevens	18.30	Nellie Brown	5.20
512	Wm. L. Biles	5.75	1517 J. A. Ash	5.20
754	Adelbert C. Seeley	15.00	1525 H. J. Dunwoody	5.10
	Matilda Seeley	13.75	1541 W. H. Shakley	2.80
884	Arthur Chase	14.30	1115 C. J. Noon	3.35
1161	Arthur Flood	17.90	1116 T. W. Hughes	6.00
1228	D. O'Sullivan, Jr., ...	19.70	1117 J. R. Garrett	3.05
1280	W. L. Baxter	13.20	Mrs. J. R. Garrett	3.85
	Nora Baxter	4.45	1118 Richard Ivory	6.50
1300	O. H. Chaffee	24.95	1119 Val Cramer	4.45
	Geo. S. Haight	2.80	1121 A. S. Kirsch	2.30
1311	Mrs. Geo. S. Haight	3.35	Amelia Kirsch	2.45
1319	R. S. Young	2.75	1122 B. C. Mahan	2.75
	Ella Young	2.30	1124 D. L. Westrick	2.45
1363	J. J. Layman	2.45	1125 Isador J. Hoover	2.75
	Mary J. Layman	2.45	1128 Ralph A. Nagle	2.75
1429	E. C. Morrow	2.75	1165 F. J. Lumadue	2.75
	Mrs. E. C. Morrow	2.75		
1436	Loren E. Jones	2.75		
	Mrs. Loren E. Jones	2.75		
1557	D. V. Clark	2.75		
	Rebecca Clark	2.75		
BUCKS				
451	Wm. W. Hurley			
	Achsah L. Hurley	24.95		
CAMERON				
461	F. L. Miller	2.80		

CARBON			CLEARFIELD		
1032	Edgar Hamm	12.10	533	C. L. V. Rowles	1.40
CENTER				Keturah Rowles	1.20
96	Henry F. Bitner	3.75	534	Wm. J. Thorp	...
109	John S. Dale	7.20		Vienna J. Thorp	...
	Carolyn Dale	8.00	584	Jos. Shaffer	...
158	D. W. Cornman	3.95		Katie Shaffer	...
	Sallie Cornman	3.45	623	G. E. Taylor	...
159	A. W. Dale	2.40		Cora V. Taylor	...
223	J. W. Orr	3.75	706	J. L. Dickey	.85
290	Martha W. Way	2.70	715	Elam Bowman	1.70
296	G. L. Goodhart	2.45		Ollie Bowman	...
297	Albert Schenck	7.10	758	J. C. Smith	4.30
325	S. K. Emerick	2.20		Mrs. Jennie M. Smith	...
345	S. P. Hockman	3.90	788	Earle Kramer	...
1272	Harvey Bock	11.80	802	G. W. Dressler	.90
	Nannie Bock	9.95	843	Daniel Waltz	1.30
1284	H. H. Laird	18.85	885	Jonathan Emigh	1.40
	Nora Laird	19.45		Mrs. Jonathan Emigh	1.05
CHESTER			964	M. A. Weisgarber	3.10
19	Frank T. Way	17.30	975	D. A. McFarland	.30
60	James F. Sharpless	19.05	1145	O. L. Norris	...
63	Chas. H. C. Sweigart	8.70	1146	Perry Straw	2.70
	Edith S. Sweigart	10.85		Mrs. Perry Straw	3.90
67	Robert Perman	18.90	1201	C. E. Wagoner	2.05
	Ida Perman	17.95		Millie Wagoner	...
91	Linford Webster	9.75	1218	D. W. Hauck	2.05
	Estella E. Webster	9.00		Mary J. Hauck	.90
121	Harry H. Pratt	9.65	1222	J. D. Leslie	2.00
	Esther W. Pratt	19.05	1240	David Marshall	1.40
980	Harry U. Reed	8.70	1285	C. E. Shoemaker	1.05
1085	John P. Shoemaker	10.85	1318	E. Rich	.55
1179	Chas. W. Robinson	18.90	1331	E. B. Gilpatrick	1.40
	V. Robinson	17.95	1357	Miss Pearle Rupert	1.25
1220	R. Emmett Ramsey	9.75	1406	Leo Wertz	1.00
	Mary Elizabeth Ramsey ..	9.00	1534	John E. Rougeux	...
1263	Henry G. Paschall	9.65	CLINTON		
1269	Edwin B. Maule	20.55	274	H. L. McClosky	6.30
1298	Herford Downing	18.90		Mrs. H. L. McClosky	...
1304	Harry L. Detweiler	10.20	334	John B. Stitzer	6.00
	Emma L. Detweiler	19.20		Anna Stitzer	5.50
1306	D. G. Byerly	8.95	378	George Peters	3.15
	Mrs. D. G. Byerly	18.30		Theda Peters	...
1326	T. H. Mercer	19.00	1189	C. V. Johnson	6.30
1329	Wm. P. Moore	19.20	1267	Joseph Clymer	6.00
	Sara P. Moore	18.00		Levina Clymer	6.00
1365	W. M. Echhoff	18.30	1470	Geo. L. Schrack	4.15
1394	Harry B. LeFevere	3.70		Elsie Schrack	...
	Mame LeFevere	6.80	1498	John G. Crawford	...
1460	W. Taylor Wright	3.00	COLUMBIA		
	Eva Gilbert Wright	3.35	46	O. J. Hess	14.90
1496	J. C. Dain	4.30		Effie E. Hess	...
	Bella Dain	...	52	J. Frank Kline	13.05
CLARION				Mrs. J. Frank Kline	7.25
563	C. F. Reinsell	7.30	56	A. C. Creasy	...
625	F. J. Marshall	...	88	T. C. Knouse	...
	Mrs. F. J. Marshall	...	105	J. P. Laubach	19.80
680	H. C. Aaron	...		Mrs. J. P. Laubach	8.60
735	E. L. Over	...	108	R. Brooks Parker	...
1101	John P. Reed	...	128	C. H. Dildine	...

Amelia Dildine	6.45	CUMBERLAND	
139 C. H. Breisch		362 D. G. Bowman	6.50
Mrs. C. H. Breisch	15.60	1485 T. A. Carothers	7.60
216 C. L. Pohe		1509 J. Clark McCulloch	15.05
Jane S. Pohe	15.00	Mrs. J. Clark McCulloch	
1354 Paul H. Johnson		DAUPHIN	
Mrs. Paul H. Johnson	14.90	1343 S. L. Sheets	
CRAWFORD		Mrs. S. L. Sheets	14.30
110 Perry Bixby		1358 Monroe C. Weaver	7.40
Eliza Bixby	12.70	DELAWARE	
135 Fred H. Smith		851 A. J. Hance	22.65
Ruby Smith	16.80	Annabel Hance	
168 A. R. Thomas		1141 Joseph T. Rodgers	22.90
Callie Thomas	17.15	Beessie T. Rodgers	
190 J. S. Johnson		1173 Geo. E. Register	22.10
Jennie Johnson	17.30	Mary A. Register	
263 Ray H. Sheldon		1231 Sellers Hoffman	11.00
Ora Sheldon	20.50	1279 Harry Johnson	21.40
304 Neal McGrillis	7.55	Lillian Johnson	11.35
344 G. B. Hanna	7.45	1299 Howard P. Weir	
502 M. T. Herrick		ELK	
Mrs. M. T. Herrick	27.70	628 W. W. Meredith	5.25
556 W. T. Smith	8.30	Mrs. W. W. Meredith	
694 C. A. Miller		894 G. W. Mahem	5.45
Minnie Miller	16.95	Mrs. Mary Mahem	3.40
764 Geo. C. Reitze		1155 Anthony Samick	2.20
Mrs. Geo. C. Reitze	17.15	1174 R. J. Spangler	
800 Ernest W. Burns	8.80	1420 F. M. Richard	6.80
816 Ed. Whiting	8.30	ERIE	
838 George Woodward		55 G. D. Heath	11.90
Vina Woodward	20.70	Mrs. G. D. Heath	
844 H. M. Patterson	7.95	89 A. G. Johnson	14.70
858 S. D. Strawbridge		Mrs. A. G. Johnson	15.00
Mrs. S. D. Strawbridge	15.10	P. J. Carson	8.10
871 Levern Hotchkiss		131 Wm. Henry	15.00
Blanche Hotchkiss	20.50	147 G. A. Wood	15.00
880 Zoe Leet Klumph	13.85	Mrs. G. A. Wood	17.60
895 John A. Artman	7.60	E. S. Henderson	18.00
901 W. H. Yunker	9.10	Mrs. E. S. Henderson	
910 Geo. Johnson	8.45	385 J. P. Gifford	16.70
936 Earl Keller	9.00	Mrs. J. P. Gifford	17.50
958 J. E. Hamilton		423 G. G. Marsh	19.90
Grace Hamilton	16.80	Jennie Marsh	19.20
988 James M. Snyder	8.90	947 H. C. Kline	19.30
1034 Harry C. Beatty	8.80	Della Kline	19.30
1111 Linn D. Wykoff		955 A. K. Waters	19.30
Florence Wykoff	15.20	Elda Waters	
1112 A. E. Corey		997 C. T. Ryan	19.20
Lura E. Corey	28.05	Mary Ryan	17.50
1181 Joseph Brunot	9.50	1079 Bert E. Andrus	19.30
1177 Fred E. Hamilton	9.00	Ellen M. Andrus	19.30
1233 J. C. Vickers	6.95	1214 H. J. Curtis	19.30
1239 Lewis M. Hasbrouck		Ina Curtis	19.30
Vinnie Hasbrouck	17.00	1257 Geo. Eagley	19.30
1402 Ernest Girardat		Mrs. Geo. Eagley	18.30
Lulu Girardat	14.60	1265 J. F. Peters	
1458 Wm. Watson		Mrs. J. F. Peters	
Ettie Watson	16.30		
1459 Walter W. Ehrgoot	9.00		
1471 Earl W. Brown			
Lola Brown	13.35		
1473 Isador Poly	7.39		

1294 Carl Goodwin		INDIANA	
Cora Goodwin	12.95	573 W. M. Blose	2.20
1296 David Zimmer		1359 F. B. Camp	3.20
Lena Zimmer	16.20	Mrs. F. B. Camp	
1305 W. W. Dean	9.20	1409 J. D. Muman	5.00
		Nettie Muman	
FAYETTE			
419 J. B. Cunningham	7.00	JEFFERSON	
785 Wm. L. Newcomer	7.10	503 C. A. Morris	4.80
1022 Ewing Galley	7.00	Mrs. C. A. Morris	2.35
1052 J. Howard Dunn	6.75	609 J. E. Frost	2.35
1103 James A. Bryan	6.70	656 J. H. Johns	4.15
1109 A. B. Kern	15.55	770 C. H. Smail	1.55
Elizabeth Kern	7.50	Dillie Smail	2.00
1144 Frank Beck	7.10	854 Blair Little	
1169 N. O. Phillips		1171 John Marts	3.20
FOREST			
853 Fred Weingard	6.90	1259 M. L. Hetrick	1.65
		Eta Hetrick	
FRANKLIN			
1282 M. E. Branthaver	9.00	1264 C. H. Rea	4.50
1333 Eby Mourer	17.70	1290 J. E. Mohnney	
Mary E. Mourer	6.30	Mrs. J. E. Mohnney	2.70
1340 M. E. McKim		1172 Isaac M. Klepfer	1.55
1349 Morris Lloyd	16.80	Rilla Klepfer	
Mrs. Morris Lloyd		1315 Amon Pifer	
GREENE			
482 N. J. Stewart	20.20	772 W. L. McClure	5.50
Ella Stewart		774 D. S. Allen	10.40
1330 Harold K. Bell	18.90	Belle Allen	5.45
Harriet L. Bell	7.70	776 E. M. Nipple	4.50
1389 W. M. Hartley		781 J. S. McLaughlin	
1428 J. E. Graham	19.80	786 D. C. Bashor	10.65
Lizzie Graham	20.20	1094 J. S. Colyer	5.65
1430 Chas. H. Church	7.70	LACKAWANNA	
Mrs. Chas. H. Church	19.80	251 F. H. Coon	16.80
1438 Ira Syckes	10.10	Mrs. F. H. Coon	
1444 Seth M. Webster	10.10	899 W. H. Swarts	17.80
Eden Webster	10.10	Mrs. W. H. Swarts	9.35
1478 W. H. Rose	10.10	1027 Allan Foley	8.90
1538 J. B. Smith		1029 Lionel Winship	
1542 W. W. Parry		1198 G. A. Post	23.90
HUNTINGDON			
330 Geo. W. Bergantz	2.40	Ana Post	11.90
352 C. M. Mierly	2.35	1199 S. Kennedy	
364 A. B. McCall	2.40	1200 J. H. Bunnell	23.90
375 J. W. Harper	2.05	Mrs. J. H. Bunnell	
956 F. H. Madden	3.75	1295 Chester Alger	17.10
914 Chas. Young	6.10	Mrs. Emma Alger	
Mrs. Chas. Young	9.55	1537 John C. Cobb	19.15
933 S. W. Kimmel	5.00	Frances Cobb	
Minnie Kimmel	4.60	LANCASTER	
951 J. M. Jacobs	2.40	66 Neal Hambleton	17.50
974 E. J. Stover	3.50	Sara Hambleton	
Mrs. E. J. Stover	2.15	LAWRENCE	
1001 G. G. Smith		1440 G. W. Myers	11.80
1210 J. W. Chilcote		Mrs. G. W. Myers	5.20
1417 Ruth M. Huey		1505 J. F. Smith	

LEBANON			538 N. H. Hill			15.65
1368	Peter R. Boltz	7.55	585	Sadie Hill		7.00
1370	Edgar A. Weimer	7.35	595	J. C. McClure		6.30
1391	Edward Shuey	8.00	608	Robert G. Cooper		6.70
1435	— Satazahn	7.55	658	U. G. Bearce		6.40
1504	F. B. Horst		1232	J. Addison De France, Jr. ..		7.50
	Jennie E. Horst	15.20	1344	Eli J. Donner		6.40
1516	P. E. Gerhard	7.95	1346	Wm. Forbes		
1528	D. J. Darkes	7.70		J. F. Speer		13.90
1529	John Yiengst	7.35		Mrs. J. F. Speer		6.35
LUZERNE			1445	H. R. Stainbrook		13.30
291	Stanley Seibert	7.35	1450	W. W. Brakeman		5.90
398	H. B. Larned	7.90		Mary Brakeman		6.60
567	Porter Michael		1492	R. H. McConkey		6.70
	Minnie Michael	17.35	1506	Wm. Backhaus		
722	S. A. Bogart		1508	Jos. Hildebran		
	Lucretia Bogart	15.80		MONROE		
812	J. W. Williams	16.80	1414	Nathaniel Yetter		20.70
813	Mrs. J. W. Williams	18.40		Mrs. Nathaniel Yetter		10.35
819	Mrs. L. H. Kocher	16.80	1433	Van D. Yetter		
	Mattie Bronson	16.80	1453	John M. Everett		25.10
930	Fred Ellsworth	18.50		Emma L. Everett		
1026	Mrs. Fred Ellsworth	8.20		MONTGOMERY		
1312	J. C. Ryman	16.20	2	Harry S. Shainline		20.20
	A. W. Rice			Kathryn Shainline		22.45
	Ethel Rice		8	M. Hubert Walton		22.40
LYCOMING			606	Jonathan R. Caley		11.75
1	W. H. Harman	11.65		Lila Walker Caley		12.00
	Mrs. W. H. Harman		891	Amos K. Rothenberger ...		
27	C. R. Stugard	9.00	1378	Frank K. Schultz		
	Mrs. C. R. Stugard	4.90		MONTOUR		
454	E. L. McNett	5.65	34	Norman Maust		8.20
1160	Alfred Kelchner	4.50	57	F. W. Hagenbuch		11.30
1244	H. W. Miller	9.65	65	Wm. G. Enterline		12.05
1301	Mrs. H. W. Miller	5.00	941	Alta Enterline		
1355	Eli Sholder	9.00		J. C. Binfield		12.05
	G. E. Hagenbuch			Mary E. Binfield		11.25
	Mrs. G. C. Hagenbuch		1150	A. H. Litchard		
McKEAN				Eldora Litchard		
1182	John R. Eastwood	11.50	829	W. M. Benninger		9.25
1190	Lena May Eastwood	4.75	993	A. F. Meyer		22.15
1212	Frank J. Hackett	11.00	1057	Amanda Meyer		26.50
	George Gill	4.70		Luther Darron		28.10
1236	Hattie Gill	5.50	1100	Mrs. Luther Darron		
1237	S. J. Carlson	11.90		A. F. Ackerman		
1253	W. C. Wood	12.90		Mrs. A. F. Ackerman		
	H. A. Place	3.60		NORTHUMBERLAND		
	Ellen Place		68	Lazarus Murray		4.50
1285	F. A. Matthews		218	A. S. Hoffman		14.90
1307	Vesta B. Matthews		249	Lizzie Hoffman		5.65
	C. J. W. Asp			A. C. Hottenstein		
MERCER				PERRY		
337	F. E. Unangst	12.20	759	W. T. Crow		10.55
393	Mrs. F. E. Unangst	6.90		Susan Crow		
	Frank L. Rice					

PHILADELPHIA			339	L. E. Griffis		20.90
645	Samuel K. Foster	21.90		Mrs. L. E. Griffis		
	Mabel Foster		342	F. N. Tingley		24.30
PIKE				Mary Tingley		27.00
1499	E. A. Schweitzer	24.75	417	D. T. Rhinevault		22.50
	Mary A. Schweitzer			Sarah Rhinevault		12.10
POTTER			418	F. D. Wilmarth		21.60
1149	John Schaar	15.60		Mrs. F. D. Wilmarth		
	Mrs. John Schaar	8.50	798	A. E. Pritchard		23.60
1183	A. A. Metcalf	7.85	806	W. A. Taylor		10.55
1193	Adolf Schall	16.80		Margaret E. Taylor		9.85
1194	T. M. Burt	9.15	868	D. E. Stone		22.30
	Effie Burt	7.75		Ettie Stone		21.50
1203	G. W. Hauber	18.30	873	I. S. Cogswell		22.70
1207	F. I. Lewis	6.25	907	James Payne		
1216	O. D. Blanvelt	6.10	924	N. H. Wilmarth		22.30
	Hettie E. Blanvelt	10.50		Clara Wilmarth		21.50
1247	Ira Kinney	5.10	927	Claude L. Carter		22.70
1252	J. S. Colcord	6.10		Ethel Carter		20.80
1254	R. S. Austin	6.75	931	L. B. Green		20.90
	Hannah Austin	6.10		Mrs. L. B. Green		23.00
1274	C. D. Tibbs	9.00	967	J. F. Dixon		22.50
1281	Wm. T. Fish	13.80		Emily Dixon		
1328	Chester Crum	9.90	1018	T. B. Dimmick		20.90
1416	Myra Jones	6.75		M. J. Dimmick		22.50
1422	Roy A. Graves	13.80	1157	E. L. Ainey		22.50
	Cora I. Graves	9.90		Edith L. Ainey		19.60
1426	E. A. Earle	9.90	1166	C. P. Lyman		9.95
	Mrs. E. A. Earle			Mrs. C. P. Lyman		
1452	V. L. Disborn	13.20	1188	L. T. Place		20.90
	Mrs. V. L. Disborn			Mrs. L. T. Place		
SCHUYLKILL			1209	Frank Donnely		20.90
1242	Aaron R. Artz	10.05	1278	Frank Smith		23.55
1258	W. H. Stout	9.20		Hattie Smith		
1291	H. S. Mengel	17.30	1293	W. C. Howell		24.45
	Mrs. H. S. Mengel	6.85		Elizabeth Howell		24.90
1325	Chas. Ochs	8.90	1399	E. F. Kennedy		
1384	Wm. H. Auchey	15.20		Mrs. E. F. Kennedy		
1418	R. C. Faust	8.95	1355	John G. Laing		
	A. C. Faust			Laura Laing		
1451	Jos. A. Roeder			TIOGA		
SOMERSET			54	James Warren		13.00
878	H. F. Coleman	7.55		Sara Warren		14.10
SULLIVAN			84	M. E. Van Dyke		6.20
310	Jesse E. Williams	5.50		Esther Van Dyke		6.10
1081	W. M. Robins	12.00	384	Harry E. Willard		12.50
	Mrs. W. M. Robins		600	Wallace Chase		12.80
SUSQUEHANNA			705	Chas. E. Wilcox		14.40
74	F. B. Webster	22.20		Ella Wilcox		
	Anna Webster	19.60	784	B. H. Landon		12.50
101	Geo. B. Filkins	12.00		Ella Landon		
	Anna Kilkins	11.00	817	Chas. Mourey		15.50
152	E. J. Saunders	21.10		Laura Mourey		5.80
246	Relf Bookstaver		841	Fred D. Holiday		12.50
289	A. F. Townes			Lillian Holiday		
	Mrs. A. F. Townes		874	J. A. Rose		12.40
				Anna B. Rose		
			876	K. I. Bellows		12.50
				Frances Bellows		
			902	E. J. Hoadley		
			905	E. J. Hall		
				Mrs. E. J. Hall		
			912	Albert Deming		

**END OF
SESSION**